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Moscow Says Party Backed Aid to Terror in the 1970s

Yeltsin Aide Divulges Papers Showing KGB Helped Mideast Killers

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A senior aide to President Boris N. Yeltsin accused the now defunct Soviet Communist Party on Monday of having supplied institutional terrorist organizations with money and weapons for attacks against Western officials.

The aide, Sergei Shakhrai, cited declassified top secret Communist Party documents showing that the KGB security police supplied arms to an extremist Palestinian group in the mid-1970s, at a time when the Kremlin was promoting a policy of détente with the West.

Appearing at a news conference, he said that the document was one of thousands bearing links between the Communist Party and international terrorism.

The decision by the Russian government to declassify some of the party's most secret documents came on the eve of an important court challenge to the legality of a Yeltsin decree banning the Communist Party.

Mr. Yeltsin's aides have argued that the ban is legitimate since the party functioned as a "criminal organization" and had little in common with political parties, in the Western sense of the term.

Mr. Shakhrai, who will represent Mr. Yeltsin at the hearing before Russia's Constitutional Court, refused to provide journalists with copies of any of the documents against the party.

Aides said the documents would be made public after submission to the court.

Pressed to provide some details of the party's links with terrorist organizations, Mr. Shakhrai read brief extracts from a document dated May 16, 1975, on the delivery two days earlier of weapons to the Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The front, headed by Georges Habash, is regarded by Western experts as one of the most extreme factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

According to the document — which belonged to the so-called "Special File" of the party's top leadership — the weapons were to be used for many anti-operations against American and Israeli personnel in third countries, to carry out acts of sabotage and terrorism.

It added that the decision to hand over the weapons had been made by the party's policy-making Central Committee.

The estimated 1 million documents in the Special File, some of which date back to the time of Lenin, who died in 1924, are believed to contain many of the most closely guarded secrets of the Soviet Communist Party.

The declassification process is likely to be both long and limited, in view of the explosive nature of much of the material.

Archivists are reported to be processing around 200 documents a day, or about 70,000 a year.

At the present rate of progress, it will take more than 15 years for all the documents in the file to be made public, even assuming that some

See MOSCOW, Page 4



A truckload of federal soldiers waiting inside their compound on Monday in Sarajevo after the collapse of plans to pull them out.

West Fears a Quagmire in Yugoslavia

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In response to increasing discussion about possible military intervention to halt the Yugoslav civil war, U.S. and European officials said Monday that a full-scale peace-making operation could require up to 100,000 troops and almost certainly would cost more Western lives than the Gulf War.

Once engaged, the West would have no blueprint of how to extricate itself and thus no guarantee that it could eventually claim the job was done and withdraw.

While militarily feasible, certain high-profile operations with limited risks — for example, opening a humanitarian air corridor to the airport at Sarajevo to bring food and medicine to the besieged capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina — would do little to halt the war.

The sight of U.S. pilots and load-masters on the airfield, together with troops from European nations, might have a broader stabilizing effect because it would be read as a signal of Western determination to impose some limits on the conflict.

Even such a mercy mission would entail unwelcome complications: Refugees would be clamoring to board returning flights and flee westward to European countries that do not want them.

The larger task of forcing the combatants to the negotiating table would probably require Western ground troops, according to a NATO expert. At least 50,000 troops would be required immediately, with another 50,000 clearly available if needed to back up Western policy.

Those figures point up the need for U.S. involvement in any serious military action in Europe, a timely reminder in the eyes of Bush administration officials who are irritated by

moves away from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by France and Germany.

But a U.S. official said that he would be surprised if Washington was ready for anything more than "baby steps" toward intervention.

Another official added that reopening Sarajevo's airport would be easier than mounting the Berlin Airlift. But President George Bush, like European leaders, could not be sure of getting public support in the post-Cold War era where even devastating local crises no longer threaten wider confrontation.

If the United Nations imposes sanctions, NATO's warplanes and navies could be effective in policing a blockade.

But air or naval power would be of little avail in disentangling the factions in a civil war where ethnic groups are intermingled, military specialists said. This phase of the war is being

See BLOODY, Page 4

U.S. and Allies Draft Sanctions on Serbia

Trade and Travel Curbs Expected This Week Also Target Montenegro

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — The United Nations Security Council is likely to act on Wednesday or Thursday to approve mandatory, step-by-step sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro, according to diplomats and UN officials.

The diplomats said that the measure was being drafted by the United States, Britain and France and that the details were still being worked out.

[On the eve of an important EC meeting in Brussels to prepare sanctions in the Yugoslav conflict, officials were still unclear which members would take part. Reuters reported from Brussels.]

[Niels Ersoell, secretary-general of the EC Council of Ministers, said he was trying to learn which forum would deal with the measures. He said it appeared that EC foreign ministers, who discussed the issue in Lisbon over the weekend, had opted for a meeting of national experts.]

[Whoever attends, the Brussels meeting is expected to study a list of sanctions ranging from sports contacts to trade.]

In moves by the United Nations, diplomats said the first step against Serbia and Montenegro would probably be a ban on civilian air traffic with other countries, following the U.S. example.

A second stage would very likely involve an oil embargo, the diplomats said. But a general trade ban is expected to be held in reserve as an ultimate step. Security Council members are reluctant to add to the privations of ordinary people in Serbia and Montenegro.

The Security Council has already banned weapon deliveries to the former Yugoslav federation, of which Serbia and Montenegro are the remaining members. The four others — Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia — have declared independence.

The United States is pressing Serbia and Montenegro over the issue of their membership in the United Nations. Last week, Washington told Serbia and Montenegro, which declared themselves the "successor" to Yugoslavia, that they must reapply for UN membership now that the Yugoslav federation has collapsed.

That would give Washington a chance to veto the application.

European diplomats say that mandatory sanctions against what remains of Yugoslavia would mark a turning point in United Nations involvement in the Balkans by showing that the organization is ready to act more firmly to ensure compliance with its resolutions.

The United Nations has deployed a force of 14,000 to protect minority Serbs in Croatia and Slovenia, as part of the cease-fire accords that ended the secessionist civil war in these republics.

Earlier this month, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali irritated European Council members by saying that continued tension and fighting made it impossible for the United Nations to expand its peacekeeping role in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and might even force it to pull out of Croatia as well.

As a result, the Security Council adopted a resolution that reaffirmed its peace plan for

Serbian fighters are continuing to expel Croats from their homes, the UN says. Page 4.

Croatia and Slovenia, ordered Belgrade to stop interfering in Bosnia-Herzegovina and told the United Nations chief to do more to promote peace and provide humanitarian aid.

The Security Council members are under pressure from Islamic countries, which complain that Serbia has expanded the Christian area of Bosnia-Herzegovina at the expense of Muslims, who make up the largest single group in the republic.

Last weekend, Iran, which meets about 15 percent of Serbia's oil needs, said it would not send more supplies until Belgrade's forces stopped mistreating Muslims.

Sanctions would be imposed under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, the chapter invoked when the Security Council authorized the military action in 1991 to free Kuwait from Iraqi occupation.

China, which is Serbia's largest oil supplier, faces economic losses from any embargo. But diplomats note that China traditionally goes along with any course of action agreed to by the four other permanent Security Council members — the United States, Britain, France and Russia.

Officials say it is unclear whether the European Community will be willing to impose a complete trade ban. For one thing, Greece, a Community member, might suffer from any general embargo because much of its trade with the other 11 members is transported by highway across Serbia and Montenegro.

Freedom Worries Aside, Hong Kong Economy Is Hot

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — Five years before China resumes control over Hong Kong, many people in the colony expect their political and social freedoms to be curtailed under Beijing. But while Hong Kong may lose some of its free-wheeling spirit after July 1, 1997 — and the right to criticize the government — the economic outlook is a different story.

Businesses are betting that Hong Kong, far from being vulnerable, stands to flourish under Beijing because the territory is fast becoming the financial and managerial center of a thriving zone of capitalism in southern China.

Take a ride across Hong Kong's Victoria Harbor to shipping berth No. 3, where giant ships dock and depart with cargoes of clothing, electronic appliances, food and chemicals. There, Asia Terminals Ltd. is erecting a freight distribution facility that will encompass three times the space of one of New York's World Trade Center towers, which would make it the largest building in the world.

The building is an example of a long-term investment that reflects mounting optimism in Hong Kong's post-1997 prospects. While diplomats and political observers wait and watch as China sorts out its future, and worries mount over Beijing's harsh treatment of dissidents,

business leaders must decide now whether and where to invest billions of dollars that will earn returns after the 1997 transition.

Many business executives believe that eventually all China — not just the provinces across Hong Kong's border — will become more open and market-oriented, and they are positioning themselves in Hong Kong to cash in on a potential explosion of industry and enterprise.

At Berth No. 3, Asia Terminals' chairman, Gary D. Gilbert, talked glowingly about how the building's 28 kilometers (17 miles) of roadway and 2,700 truck parking spaces will handle

See CHINA, Page 4

Stock Market Surges On Interest-Rate Cut

By Robert D. McFadden
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong stock market surged to a record close Monday, propelled by an interest-rate cut on Friday and hot money fleeing Thailand's political crisis, brokers said.

The Hang Seng index rose 133.43 points, or 2.3 percent, to 5,993.11.

NEW YORK — Four United Nations agencies are considering offers to move out of New York City later in the decade — three of them to Germany — and Mayor David N. Dinkins and his top economic aides have mounted a major counteroffensive to stem the loss of thousands of jobs and millions of dollars to the city's hard-pressed economy, officials in New York and Bonn say.

City officials said the departure of the four agencies could mean the loss of 2,300 jobs, more than one-third of the UN work force in New York, and up to \$200 million in salaries, rents, contracts for catering, supplies and other spending in New York — one-fifth of the \$1 billion the United Nations contributes annually to the local economy.

"It is our position that the United Nations should stay united," Jennifer Kimball, a spokeswoman for Mayor Dinkins, said Sunday night in confirming a report on the prospective moves that appeared in Monday's edition of Crain's New York Business.

"We are taking these proposals very seriously," she added. "We think that we will have success in persuading the United Nations agencies that New York is the premier world city, the international capital of business and finance and government and commerce, not to mention culture and art."

One of the agencies, the UN International Children's Emergency Fund, which has 850 employees and spends \$10 million a year for rent alone in New York City, is considering an offer from New Rochelle, in Westchester County, New York, for space in a new 20-story office building for a rental of just \$531,156 a year, Ms. Kimball said.

Crain's said that Unicef also was considering another site in Westchester County and two sites in Long Island City, in the Queens borough of New York.

Founded in 1946, Unicef helps developing countries improve conditions for children, providing health, nutrition, education and social welfare aid.

Ms. Kimball said Mayor Dinkins — along with Deputy Mayor Barry F. Sullivan, who is in charge of finance and economic development, Nadine Hack, the city's UN commissioner, and Thomas Appleby, president of the UN Development Corp. — had met in recent weeks with Unicef's top officials to advance counterproposals aimed at forestalling a move by the agency. She declined to give details, except to say that the proposals were competitive.

German officials said that the government had offered three agencies — the Development Program, the Fund for Population Activities and the Development Fund for Women — rent-free accommodations in Bonn. \$184 million in relocation costs and a substantial increase in Germany's voluntary contributions to the world organization.

City officials said the Development Program was the largest of the agencies, with 1,050 employees, while the Fund for Population Activities had 250 employees and the Development Fund for Women 30 employees.

To cushion the impact on employees who

See UN, Page 4

The Political Static Lingers For East's Liberated Media

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

LONDON — When President Ion Iliescu of Romania sees a news item he doesn't like on Romanian television, he sometimes picks up the phone and has the story killed or altered in mid-broadcast.

In Budapest, a legislator recently denounced Hungarian television's weather broadcasts for continually forecasting dry, sunny days. Such forecasts were depressing the country's farmers and must be stopped, the legislator complained.

Articles 1 through 5 of Albania's new draft broadcasting law insist that the country's radio and television networks be free from political interference. But Article 6 stipulates that divulging official information deemed secret is strictly forbidden.

Throughout formerly Communist Europe, politicians, broadcasters and bureaucrats are tentatively feeling their way along the dimly lit, circuitous corridor leading from the dark ages of repression to the new world of market-led media.

The old regimes may be dead and buried, but many broadcasters complain that legislators are still writing media laws as if freedom were something bestowed in thimble-sized doses by the state, rather than an inherent right.

In country after country, broadcasters recount tales of coping with severely limited resources, chronic government interference, official corruption and the legacy of secrecy and mistrust that mars relations between the formerly state-controlled media and the public. At the same time, these countries must deal with a sudden influx of Western companies seeking markets and contracts, often playing by their own rules.

"Different countries are at different stages, but many of the themes are common," said David Webster, a 30-year veteran of the BBC. He is chairman of the Trans-Atlantic Dialogue on European Broadcasting, a Washington-based group seeking to help East Europeans with guidance and financing.

Mr. Webster said many politicians and officials recognize the need to build an open and independent broadcasting system but do not know how to do it. Indeed, he said, many "are afraid of freedom — of the possibility that someone might take advantage of the new liberties to endanger the fragile emergence of democracy and to sow discord."

Others, he said, see independent broadcasting as a threat to their own power.

Broadcasters were crucial to the downfall of Communist regimes throughout the region, but in country after country, broadcasters re-

See NEWS, Page 2

Kiosk For Italy, at Last, A New President

ROME (AP) — Oscar Luigi Scalfaro was elected president of Italy on Monday night in a vote that ended the government's month of political gridlock.

The Christian Democratic leader of the Chamber of Deputies was picked, in the 16th round of voting, to become the ninth president of the republic he helped found after World War II.

A respected and outspoken politician who has been a deputy since 1948, he most likely will be sworn in Tuesday. (Page 2)

Cavaliers Scorch Bulls

CLEVELAND (IHT) — The Cleveland Cavaliers defeated the Chicago Bulls on Monday, 99-85, leveling their series at two games apiece in the Eastern Conference finals of the National Basketball Association.

Earlier article, Page 13.

Crossword Weather Page 8 Page 2



DEMOCRATIC VOICE — Chamlong Srimuang, leader of the Thai democracy movement, arriving Monday at parliament, which voted to exclude military men as prime minister. Page 4.

In Urge to Name the '90s, Somebody May Have Spoken Too Soon

By Daphne Merkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A decade is a decade is a media construction. Just try getting into the Park Avenue Café to discuss the earnest, presidential '90s with a friend: nothing available until 9:30.

So much for everyone sitting at home, watching the latest video release. Everywhere you look — from new ad campaigns knocking such non-cutting-edge fashion items as ripped jeans and T-shirts, to the booming business in eating out — there are signs that some of the superficial, high-spending '80s is creeping back into the reflective, austere '90s.

More than two years into the new decade, it seems some people not only have tired of everything it's supposed to be about but are already pining for the styles and influences left behind.

What's in a decade, anyway? And how is it that this arbitrary and slim crosscutting of time, a mere 10 years, has grown and flourished to the point that people walk around in a haze about what a new decade represents even before the previous one has tolled its last?

The writer Tom Wolfe, one of the few culture-watchers whose coinages, including the "Me Decade," have stuck, says there's nothing new about the effort to label epochs.

When pressed for examples before this century, he pointed to the "Gay '90s" (1890s), that is, to the term "fin de siècle" and to "the Mauve Decade" (which he's read about in the literary study of the same name by Thomas Beer, though he is unsure what span of years this refers to).

Mr. Wolfe went on to ponder the impure science of which he is a master: "What does it mean to capture a decade? It means you're hitting on something that resonates with other people's impressions."

Least one thing that coming up with catchy monikers is as easy as this description would make it sound, keep in mind that it helps to take a long, hard look before leaping into phraseology.

"I waited until 1976 before I opened my big mouth about the '70s," Mr. Wolfe said. " hindsight is easier."

Calling a decade before it happens, however, is another matter. For clues as to how the New Earsness, or whichever hastily concocted media definition of the '90s one prefers, has lost its sheen so quickly, one has to look to the contemporary practice of forecasting, with its reliance on buzzwords (like "downscaling") and tags ("baby boomers").

Faith Popcorn, head of Brain Reserve, a trend-research firm in New York, is retained by Fortune 500 companies for her and her staff's ability to spot trends.

"We predicted 'cocooning' in 1981," she said. "It's already in its second decade of use." When it was suggested that "cocooning" might not be holding quite the sway over the '90s that it was supposed to, she blithely predicted that even more molelike activity was in the wings.

"Cocooning will become burrowing," she said. "People will stay at home."

If you believed the trendmeisters' version of it then, this was what was prognosticated for the American psyche and wallet in the

See WORDS, Page 4

Italy Picks a President, Buries a Crusader and Vents Its Rage

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — Spurred by the assassination of a leading anti-Mafia crusader that further eroded government credibility, Italy's fractious politicians closed their tattered ranks Monday to elect a new president and hasten negotiations on a government.

Italy has been paralyzed by a political crisis since a national vote on April 5 and 6 stripped the ruling four-party coalition of a working majority. The crisis worsened when Francesco Cossiga resigned as president. The post is largely ceremonial, but the president has the right to name the prime minister and thus break the political stalemate.

As many Italians vented grief, rage and protest Monday at the seeming invincibility of the Mafia following the slaying in Sicily of Judge Giovanni Falcone, a parliamentary electoral college in Rome chose

Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, a Christian Democrat known as austere and deeply religious, for the presidency.

The vote was the 16th in a series of inconclusive attempts over two weeks to find a compromise candidate. Mr. Scalfaro, 73, the speaker of the lower house of Parliament and a veteran of Italy's convoluted politics, secured 672 votes in the 1,014-member college of legislators and regional representatives.

His election was secured when Italy's former Communist Party, renitiated Democratic Party of the Left, withdrew its objections, joining the Christian Democrats and their Socialist allies in endorsing Mr. Scalfaro. He will become the ninth president when he is sworn in for a seven-year term later this week.

The vote in his favor was seen as a measure of the politicians' desire at least to give the appearance of being resolute in the

face of public cynicism and disenchantment in the state's ability to cope with organized crime. Mr. Falcone's assassination by a bomb that tore up a section of four-lane highway was interpreted as a display of Mafia confidence in its ability to commit just about any crime and get away with it.

"The killing of Judge Falcone was not a challenge to the state," said Pino Arlacchi, a leading authority on the Mafia. "It was an unequivocal victory over the state and its laws. It was a defeat for those who fight for the ethical, political renewal of Italy."

"Enough of the discussions," said Justice Minister Claudio Martelli. "Look at what has happened. What we have to fight is Mafia: terrorism, almost a military attack against the institutions of the state."

Judge Falcone — along with his wife, Francesca Morvillo, who was also a judge, and three bodyguards — was killed Saturday

when a ton of explosives blasted their high-speed three-car motorcade on the main highway leading into Palermo from the airport.

The police first suspected a car bomb, then said the explosives had been packed into a drainage tunnel under the highway. The unusually large bomb was apparently detonated by remote control as the official sped by in his armor-plated sedan.

Supposedly, Mr. Falcone had left Rome unannounced on a secret service jet for an unannounced visit to Palermo, which led investigators to believe that a Mafia "mole" in the security services tipped off the assassins. That suggested that they had been able to plant the bomb without detection or interference long before the judge left Rome.

The funeral Monday of the five victims in Palermo's San Domenico basilica rapidly turned into a protest. Cries of "boffoon" and "assassin" greeted leading politicians as they arrived for the funeral.

Relatives of the slain bodyguards hurled abuse at the politicians, and some of the island's 500 police bodyguards — who, in Sicily, carry the macabre nickname of "the walking dead" — advanced on acting President Giovanni Spadolini and Interior Minister Vincenzo Scotti demanding "justice." Sicilian workers staged an eight-hour strike, and throughout the country millions stopped work during the funeral.

In response to the widespread revulsion and shock, the caretaker prime minister, Giulio Andreotti, seemed to resist calls for stronger measures against organized crime.

"We do not intend in any way to deflect from the line that we have pursued until now aimed at fighting the Mafia octopus with all the measures of a democratic state," he said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Afghan Rivals Agree on Cease-Fire And Set Elections Within Six Months

KABUL (APF) — The rival Afghan mujahidin leaders Ahmad Shah Masoud and Gulbuddin Hekmatyar signed an agreement Monday to end hostilities, pull out forces from Kabul and hold elections in six months. The agreement was announced after a seven-hour meeting between the two men outside Kabul.

The method and the timing of the pullout will be decided by a mujahidin commission, according to a joint statement issued after the Hekmatyar-Masoud agreement was signed. The two-month term of the present interim government will not be extended, their statement said.

It said elections would be held to ensure there was "no vacuum of power" in the country after the expiration of the interim government's term. The interim government took power on April 28 from Kabul's Communist regime. In light of the "unpredictable situation," the poll could be postponed after consultations between the two sides, it said.

German Union Overrides Members

ESSELINGEN, Germany (Reuters) — The executive board of Germany's main public sector union, OeTV, has decided to override a ballot of its members and accept a pay accord agreed to in mid-May, a board member, Georg Steinborn, said Monday.

The board of 80 would also declare strikes in the sector formally ended. The board had voted to accept the pay arrangement with only two votes against and two abstentions, Mr. Steinborn said. A majority of eligible OeTV members earlier this month had rejected a pay package for a 5.4-percent basic raise and scaled one-time benefits.

ANC Group Suspends Mrs. Mandela

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Women members of Nelson Mandela's African National Congress have suspended his estranged wife, Winnie, from one of the last political posts she holds, a spokeswoman said Monday.

Lindwe Zulu, head of information at the ANC Women's League national headquarters, said the Johannesburg region of the league decided Sunday to suspend Mrs. Mandela indefinitely. She had served as head of the branch. Mrs. Mandela, who is on bail pending appeal of her conviction on kidnap and assault charges, in recent months has been accused of involvement in murder and the disappearance of ANC funds.

Seoul Protests Incursion by North

SEOUL — South Korean delegates to a joint military committee meeting at the Demilitarized Zone have complained to North Korea about an incursion by Communist troops that ended with three North Koreans being killed Friday, a South Korean spokesman said Monday.

North Korea denied sending troops into the southern section of the heavily fortified zone that separates North from South. It accused the South of manufacturing the incident.

Cheney Rejects Nuclear Test Cutbacks

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Defense Secretary Dick Cheney rejected proposals Monday that Washington halt or reduce nuclear tests in line with Russian and French initiatives. "I haven't yet seen an argument for a lower level of testing than we currently have," Mr. Cheney said here.

Traveling to a defense ministers' meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, he said that the six underground tests conducted each year by the United States are the minimum needed to ensure the safety and reliability of U.S. nuclear arms.

President George Bush will meet the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, in Washington next month. They are expected to discuss Mr. Yeltsin's call for the United States to join the Russian and French nuclear test moratoriums, which last through 1992.

For the Record

Thomas Klestil, Austria's president-elect, will take over from Kurt Waldheim on July 8, ending six years of international embarrassment for the country. Mr. Waldheim was shunned abroad after he was found to have concealed facts about his wartime past as a German Army officer. Austria Presse-Agentur said that President Richard von Weizsäcker of Germany, who never met Mr. Waldheim officially, wrote in a congratulatory message that he would be happy to meet Mr. Klestil. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

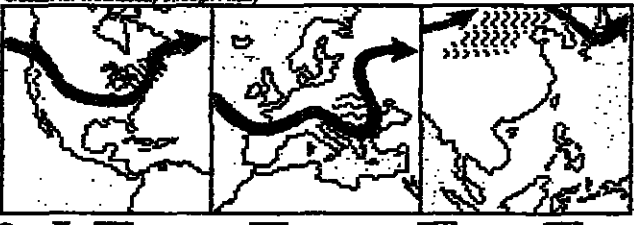
Air France's main pilots union, which represents about two-thirds of pilots, confirmed Monday that it was calling a strike Wednesday and Thursday to protest the dismissal of a pilot three years ago. (Reuters)

Hungary and Slovenia have signed an agreement to begin passenger and freight flights in the second half of the year, the MTT news agency reported. The Hungarian Malév airlines will start direct passenger service between Budapest and Ljubljana twice a week. The two states also agreed to build a high-speed rail line between the western Hungarian town of Szeged and Murska Sobota in northern Slovenia, as well as direct phone lines between the two capitals. They established a telecommunications link via Vienna a few days ago. (APF)

The Amstel Inter-Continental Amsterdam is scheduled to reopen Sept. 1 after a 22-month renovation. The 111 rooms have been enlarged and modernized. (NTT)

Italian railroad employees belonging to breakaway unions have called for strikes Tuesday and next Tuesday from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., and a 24-hour strike June 6 starting at 9 P.M. They are protesting the national rail company's new policy of linking raises to contracts with individual workers instead of collective contracts negotiated by the unions. (IIT)

The Weather



North America
Wednesday will have unusually brisk weather from Chicago to New York City with rain west of the Atlantic coast. Warmer weather will follow after midnight. The West Coast will be mainly sunny and comfortable. London and Paris will be mild Wednesday, but by the end of the work week, the weather will be cooler with rain.

Europe
The weather will be mild from Germany to Scandinavia Wednesday through Friday. Berlin and Oslo will be sunny and comfortable. London and Paris will be mild Wednesday, but by the end of the work week, the weather will be cooler with rain.

Asia
Cool rain will wet Tokyo at times through Thursday. Seoul will turn warm with Friday. Beijing and Chongqing will be mainly sunny and comfortable. Bangkok will remain hot with hot-mist thundery downpours.

Europe		Asia	
Today	Tomorrow	Today	Tomorrow
High	Low	High	Low
Algeria 28/19	28/19	Bangkok 32/24	32/24
Athens 26/19	26/19	Beijing 28/18	28/18
Berlin 20/14	20/14	Hong Kong 28/22	28/22
Bombay 32/24	32/24	Kobe 24/18	24/18
Buenos Aires 22/14	22/14	Manila 30/22	30/22
Caracas 30/22	30/22	Osaka 26/18	26/18
Cairo 28/18	28/18	Seoul 24/16	24/16
Chicago 22/14	22/14	Singapore 32/24	32/24
Copenhagen 18/10	18/10	Taipei 28/20	28/20
Dublin 18/10	18/10	Tokyo 24/16	24/16
Havana 28/20	28/20		
London 18/10	18/10		
Madrid 28/20	28/20		
Moscow 18/10	18/10		
New York 22/14	22/14		
Paris 20/14	20/14		
Rangoon 32/24	32/24		
Rio de Janeiro 28/20	28/20		
Rome 28/20	28/20		
Sao Paulo 28/20	28/20		
Stockholm 18/10	18/10		
Tel Aviv 32/24	32/24		
Washington 22/14	22/14		
Zurich 18/10	18/10		



A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION — The Archbishop of Canterbury, George Carey, left, giving Pope John Paul II a challenge at their meeting Monday in the Vatican. The Archbishop defended the ordination of women as priests as a "proper development," but the Pope said the issue was a "grave obstacle" to eventual unity between the Roman Catholic Church and the Anglican Communion.

Sudanese Regime Closes In on Rebels On the Eve of Talks

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Sudanese armed forces, backed by an infusion of Chinese weapons, Iranian military advisers and disarray in the ranks of the southern rebel movement, have unleashed the most sweeping government offensive in the nine-year civil war.

When rebel leaders from the Sudan People's Liberation Army sit down for peace talks with the government in the Nigerian capital, Abuja, on Tuesday, which few expect to produce any agreement, they will find themselves at the nadir of their struggle, covered by 80,000 government troops in a small pocket in the eastern Equatoria Province.

The Sudan People's Liberation Army, a guerrilla force of 40,000 fighters led by John Garang, held most of the southern Sudan just a year ago, battling government troops as far north as Khartoum and Dafr. Its forces had surrounded the few remaining garrison towns,

such as Juba. Many international relief agencies, who provided aid to the south, operated out of Nairobi and negotiated aid deliveries with the rebel leadership.

The Liberation Army, one of a series of rebel movements that have battled the north since independence in 1956, began its campaign in 1983 to free the south from domination by the Muslim north, although it never billed itself as a separatist movement. Most of those in the south are Christian or animist. The rebels find the current government, with its insistence on Arabic and Islamic law, especially distasteful.

But the guerrillas' hold on the south began to unravel when the movement's chief patron, the former Ethiopian president, Mengistu Haile Mariam, was overthrown last year. The loss of Ethiopian support meant the loss of sanctuary, a central communications base and the necessary supplies and arms.

The rebel movement split into two factions in August, briefly battling for control. The dissident faction, led by Lam Akol, broke with Mr. Garang because of what it said were tribal differences and frustration with his autocratic leadership.

While the rebel movement tore itself apart by internecine warfare the government quietly shipped in \$300 million in Chinese military hardware and dozens of Iranian military advisers to mount an offensive two months ago, according to Western diplomats. Sudanese officials deny that Iranians are involved in the operations.

The government also raised an 85,000-strong militia, known as the Popular Defense Force, from the ranks of Islamic militants and declared a jihad against the south.

The army has captured more than 10 towns in the last two months, including most of the major strongholds of the Sudan People's Liberation Army.

The government's army, while euphoric over the reverse in its military fortunes, admits that the cost has been high. Military hospitals in Khartoum and Omdurman are filled with wounded, many of whom are carried by ambulances to the hospitals during the night curfew to avoid public scrutiny, according to Western diplomats.

"We have suffered a lot of losses, from both the army and the Popular Defense Forces," said the armed forces spokesman, General Mohammed Abdulkhal Awaida. "But most of these injuries have been from mines and shelling, not gunfire."

The army is frantically trying to gain as much ground before the rainy season. "Our goal is to keep roads and the Nile waterway open to the secure bases we have established in the south," said General Awaida. "And if possible we would like to take Torit."

8 Israeli Aircraft Strike in Lebanon After 2 Killings

The Associated Press

JIBSHEET, Lebanon — Four Israeli fighter-bombers and four helicopters fired rockets at suspected Shiite Muslim guerrilla strongholds in southern Lebanon on Monday, and the Lebanese police reported that a couple and their two daughters were killed and six people were wounded.

The air strikes, the third and fourth in five days, kept tension high after a week of hostilities between pro-Israeli forces in southern Lebanon and Hezbollah, the extremist Party of God.

The raids followed by a day the stabbing death of an Israeli teenager near Tel Aviv by a Gaza Strip Arab and the killing of an Israeli soldier in a clash with armed Palestinians.

Prime Minister Rashid Solh of Lebanon said his government had instructed its mission to the United Nations to make an "urgent complaint" to the Security Council.

At a rally in the eastern city of Baalbek, the Hezbollah leader, Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah, promised to escalate the jihad, or holy war against Israel.

"Jihad is the only language the enemy understands, not the language of peace talks," Sheikh Nasrallah said. "It is with blood that we will be able to enforce justice."

Torit, one of only three major towns held by the Sudan People's Liberation Army, is the headquarters of Mr. Garang's main rebel faction. A force of 10,000 troops is trying to move east from Juba to take Torit, Western diplomats said.

The dissident rebel group, known as the "Nasir" faction, has negotiated a truce with the government and been allowed to remain in a small area along the border with Ethiopia. Both factions are included in the Abuja talks.

The government's stance has pushed the Sudan People's Liberation Army, for the first time since the current rebellion began, to call for a separate southern state.

But the call is viewed by Western diplomats as a cry of desperation. The government, dominated by the militant National Islamic Front led by Hassan Tourabi, has vowed to spread its brand of Islam through-out the Arab world and Africa, starting with southern Sudan.

"The government has the upper hand for now," said a Western diplomat, "but the southerners have legitimate grievances against the north. And as long as these grievances are not addressed the situation remains unstable."

India Ousts Pakistani Envoys
Agence France-Press

NEW DELHI — India declared two Pakistani diplomats persona non grata on charges of spying Monday, in retaliation for the expulsion Sunday of an Indian diplomat from Islamabad. Pakistan was asked to withdraw Syed Fayyaz Mahmood Endrabi and Zafarul Hasan within 48 hours.

Some Ex-Stasi Agents Seek the Glare of Scrutiny

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Could these three men with clumsy haircuts and drab clothing left over from Communist days really be the cream of the once-feared East German intelligence agency?

Looking at them now, it was hard to conjure images of Hans Voelkner as the spy who passed as a Frenchman and infiltrated NATO to learn the West's designs against his communist homeland.

Hard to conceive that the sad-faced Klaus Eichner until 1990 was second in command of anti-CIA counterespionage for the East bloc's most-respected intelligence agency.

Hard to believe that the scrappy, excitable young Joerg Seidel was an agent who held clandestine meetings with U.S. counterparts in dreary Berlin cafes.

Two years after East Germany's Ministry for State Security — and the entire country — were dismantled, these are men angry at what Mr. Seidel calls "the public's wild rage for revenge against people who didn't do anything to them," but also angry at themselves.

"I just don't feel comfortable with anything now," said Mr. Seidel, 31.

"All we hear about now is tribunals and trials," Mr. Voelkner said. "We didn't do anything that your CIA people weren't doing. We were just on the losing side."

The three former spies have formed the Insiders' Committee for Re-examination, a group of former State Security, or Stasi, agents. The group includes intelligence agents who watched the outside world and police operatives who spied on East Germany's own people. They have pronounced themselves willing to meet with their former targets, willing to admit their own excesses and abuses.

"We didn't want others alone to issue judgment on us," Mr. Eichner said in an interview. "When our ministry dissolved in 1990, I wanted to draw a thick line under this period of my life. Started anew. But part of me just didn't want to lie to myself. I couldn't be silent about the dirt in my history."

In a country in palpable rage over revelations that the Stasi had used friends, co-workers and even family members to keep watch over citizens, the idea that any of those agents would step forward seems incredible. This summer, the

NEWS: For East's Liberated Media, the Political Static Remains Thick

(Continued from page 1)

Polish Broadcasting Authority, the basic problem is that neither the government nor its opponents want autonomous radio and television stations they cannot control.

The government, he said, pressed for rigid laws that constrained the freedom of the individual, and the other side wanted to nullify guarantees to the Communist Party out of a sense of distrust.

"This climate of distrust," he said, "is still there because we came from a 50-year tradition of laws being manipulated and twisted around for purposes other than what they were written for."

In Hungary, said Gyorgy Balo, a senior editor for Hungarian Television, the government and the media are in a virtual state of war. The president of the state-run radio network was dismissed two weeks ago after he walked out on a parliamentary oversight committee that he called incompetent.

President Jozsef Antall and legislators are locked in battle over who will control public broadcasting. Meanwhile, Mr. Balo said, some Hungarian broadcast officials have simply privatized their own offices.

Sometimes overenthusiastic governments reach too far. Romania has plans for 60 separate television stations and 120 radio frequencies. Hungary is buying a communications satellite from Israel to broadcast Hungarian-language programs to expatriates. Poland is proposing dozens of new stations, few of which are likely to succeed financially.

Reality is harsh. Assen Agov, the new president of Bulgarian Television, has had to dismiss 1,000 of his staff of 3,400 and put the rest on four-month contracts.

But sometimes dreams come true. Liudmila Baskauskas, a naturalized American citizen and cultural anthropologist who returned to her native Lithuania more than two years ago to take part in its independence struggle, finds herself about to launch the country's first independent television network.

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Women Candidates Say '92 Is Theirs Record Numbers Are Vying For Seats in U.S. Congress

By Marilee Schwartz Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Faye Baggiano, a Democrat, surprised the Alabama political establishment in 1990 when she defeated William L. Dickinson, a veteran Republican representative, winning 49 percent of the vote.

But instead of a pat on the back, Mrs. Baggiano said, the standard reaction to her near win was, "Hell, Bubba! If a man had run, he would've won."

Undeterred, Mrs. Baggiano is running again. "I have raised five children, got my Ph.D. and worked — all at the same time," she said. "I can do anything."

Mrs. Baggiano, endorsed by the state AFL-CIO and the district's two major newspapers, faces George C. Wallace Jr., Alabama state legislator and son of the former governor, in the June 2 Democratic primary. The Democrats have a better chance this time, Mr. Dickinson is retiring after 14 terms.

Mrs. Baggiano, a former Alabama human resources commissioner, is one of a record number of women running for office this year — more than 150 for the House and about 20 for the Senate, according to the Center for American Women and Politics at Rutgers University.

Although the overwhelming majority of women running are abortion-rights supporters, "this is not a year when we are talking about one kind of woman candidate," said Janie Danowitz, executive director of the bipartisan Women's Campaign Fund.

"You have women who have served in state legislatures, have run for Congress before, never run for office and are motivated because they want their kids to get a better education," she said.

And there are women running in races, she said, that are "a flip-flop of the normal political pattern." In Kentucky, for example, state Representative Susan Stokes is a Republican who supports abortion rights and who has relied on contributions from political action committees. She is challenging Representative Romano L. Mazzoli, a Democrat, who is anti-abortion and refuses political action committee money.

Ms. Danowitz said she expected an attempt by many to say women candidates are fringe candidates. "But that is not the case," she added. "This is a very mainstream effort that is being responded to by a majority of the voters right now — with financial and political support. To say it is narrow or on the edges is clearly not true."

Elsie Baxter, an Iowa Democrat running for a House seat, typifies many of this year's women candidates. "Women being elected are women like myself who have served more than 10 years in office and have progressively worked our way up from local to state office and are ready to make the next step," said Ms. Baxter, who served for five years in the Iowa state legislature and is midway through her second term as secretary of state.

"When we run, we are presenting ourselves as the best candidates," she said. "We're not asking for votes because we need more women in office. We are elected because we are the strongest candidates and because there is a desire for more women in office."

Women have steadily, if incrementally, increased their representation in state legislatures. Today they account for 18.6 percent of elected state legislators, up from 4.7 percent in 1971.

But despite predictions made in recent election cycles that women voters would be electing women in large numbers, women make up only 6 percent of Congress, compared with 4 percent in 1975. There are 2 women senators and 29 women House members.

In 1990, a year that feminists and others advanced as "the year of the woman," voters rejected strong women Senate candidates in Illinois, Rhode Island and Colorado.

But political analysts predict that this year will be different. The anger over the Senate confirmation hearings of Justice Clarence Thomas for the Supreme Court by an all-male Judiciary Committee appears to have made the difference in two Senate primary races — in Illinois and in Pennsylvania — in which women candidates delivered upsets.

What also is working to the advantage of women candidates is the perception of women as outsiders and as more trustworthy. And, added Ellen Malcolm, president of Emily's List, which raises money for women Democratic candidates, women are seen as more in touch with voters' needs.

"Voters think members of Congress don't have a clue about what is going on in the lives of working families," she said, "and they believe women understand the economic pressures and will be tough fighters on those issues."



Haitian refugees waiting to be processed at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba after being picked up by the U.S. Coast Guard.

Haitians Plan Court Challenge to Bush Order

The Associated Press

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine — Haitians and their supporters in the United States will pursue a court challenge to President George Bush's decision to intercept Haitian refugees at sea and return them to their homeland.

Mr. Bush issued an executive order from his vacation home in Maine investing the Coast Guard with the authority to intercept vessels beyond U.S. territorial waters and return them to Haiti. It was intended to discourage Haitians from trying to flee to the United States. Since the September coup that ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the number of refugees has swelled dramatically.

The White House on Sunday cited a "dangerous and unmanageable situation" in the overcrowded refugee centers at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, the U.S. facility in Cuba that is holding refugees picked up in the Caribbean by the Coast Guard.

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, expressed shock at what he called the "cruel, callous and cynical decision," adding that Mr. Bush was sending the refugees back to "torture and terror."

Cheryl Little, a lawyer and Haitian advocate, said it would be impossible for Haitians to be fairly processed for asylum.

Ira Kurzman, a Miami lawyer, said that a 1967 international protocol signed by the United States prohibited returning refugees to a nation when it is known that they will be persecuted.

Mr. Kurzman said he would research legal challenges to the Bush order. But the White House said, "The safety of Haitians is best assured by remaining in their country."

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Bill to Ease Transfer Of U.S. Citizenship Is Making Headway

By Robert C. Siner International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Legislation that would make it easier for Americans abroad to convey U.S. citizenship to their children stands a good chance of passage this year.

The measure, which is in the House of Representatives, includes language that would: • Reduce to "one year in aggregate" the amount of time a U.S. citizen living abroad with a non-American spouse must have lived in the United States to be able to transmit citizenship to his children.

Under current law the parent must have lived in the United States for five years, two of which occurred after age 14. • Provide U.S. citizenship to a child born of an American parent if the child would otherwise be stateless.

• Redefine birth abroad of any U.S. citizen as "natural born," making the child eligible to run for president. • Allow American parents living abroad to naturalize adopted children without having to move back permanently to the United States.

• When the mother is a U.S. citizen and the father is not, allow children born abroad before 1934, and their descendants, the same rights to citizenship as when the father is the U.S. citizen. Before 1934, in situations where an American with an alien spouse resided abroad, only males could transmit U.S. citizenship.

• Restore citizenship to those who lost it by failing to meet the residence requirements of a section of the Immigration Act that was repealed in 1980.

Americans abroad have been urging these changes for over a decade but this measure is the first that has a real chance of success. In the past, citizenship bills would be introduced, most often by Representative Bill Alexander, Democrat of Arkansas, and then disappear without a trace.

The measure originated in the House Judiciary Committee after the panel lifted through proposals by members of Congress and the administration and incorporated those it felt had merit. The bill is called the Immigration and Naturalization Housekeeping Amendments Act of 1992.

During a hearing last week members of the Judiciary subcommittee on immigration were generally sympathetic when Mr. Alexander testified about the importance of Americans abroad to U.S. trade and the need to give them the same rights enjoyed by their countrymen at home.

Blighted Ivy: Money Woes in Columbia's League

By Anthony DePalma New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Columbia University's 238th year ended officially earlier this month with a regal commencement graced by Katharine Hepburn.

But it was clear from fliers handed out by students near Delacorte Gate, on 116th Street in Manhattan, that the university's year of troubles was far from over.

"Do you know where your money goes?" demanded the flier offered to parents and future donors, the latter still in caps and gowns.

The flier declared that the university, after raising the salary and benefits of its president, Michael I. Sovern, to more than \$400,000, and after stalling faculty housing for years in gold, "had the audacity" to limit aid to students and to make other cuts to trim a \$50 million budget shortfall.

"This was to let them know they're not going to have anyplace to rest," M. Todd Christen, a junior majoring in history, said as he handed out fliers.

Columbia University has suffered many such uncomfortable moments in this year of hard times, and it was not alone.

From Yale to Stanford, many elite schools as well as other ones are suffering from curtailed federal spending for education and research, a sagging economy and at the same time rising demands for services.

In addition, universities across the country are under sharp scrutiny over how they bill the federal government for the research it sponsors. Just last week, federal auditors discovered that Columbia University had destroyed some records that were being reviewed for possible improprieties.

But unlike the struggles at other universities, those at Columbia have been played out in public on an unusual scale that included student attacks by a large segment of the faculty on the school's president and his administration.

Not all is bleak at Columbia. Last year, it managed to recruit two Nobel laureates; it saw applications rise for every one of its schools and introduced new curricula in the schools of medicine and business.

The university president says he regards the troubles as an opportunity to look at the things Columbia can do best over the long term.

"I don't think that the changes are likely to be the sort that changes outside of the institution will see," he said. "Significant changes will occur, not because we have to deal with the shortfalls but because we need to reallocate in order to do new things."

"To deal with existing budget problems that come to something on the order of 5 or 10 percent is not something that requires you to go to the heart of the enterprise."

The belt-tightening at Columbia is not so severe as measures being considered at Yale, which include elimination of several departments and consolidation of others. But the situation has caused concern among professors and students that Columbia is in danger of losing the momentum it gained after rebounding from problems in the 1960s and 1970s.

In fact, the shock of student demonstrations in 1968 and New York City's fiscal crisis in the mid-1970s so damaged Columbia's ability to raise money and attract the best students and professors that it is not uncommon to hear people

say the "glory years" ended with the upheavals.

"Many departments now are right on the brink of becoming world-class departments again," signed Katherine S. Newman, an associate professor of anthropology elected to head Arts and Sciences' executive committee.

Columbia had to make deep cuts and dip into its \$1.5 billion endowment to reduce a projected \$50 million deficit in the 1992-93 budget to a more manageable \$15 million.

The spending of endowment principal is considered a last resort, because it reduces the money derived from interest to be used for scholarships, salaries and construction.

For the 1993-1994 academic year, Columbia will again have to cut deep, this time trimming \$72

million to bring its \$1 billion budget into the same range of deficit, \$15 million. This, too, will come from the endowment.

Although the effects of the budget problem might not be apparent immediately to incoming freshmen, the university will be different in many ways.

The most noticeable changes are in Arts and Sciences, including: • The 36-acre (14.5-hectare) campus in Upper Manhattan will become even more crowded. There will be 50 more undergraduates and 60 more graduate students — who are being admitted mainly so the university can get their tuition.

• Faculty positions will be cut 8.6 percent, which will bring the total down to its 1978 level. This is likely to crowd classes further. The faculty will also get slightly smaller raises than expected.

• Cuts will be made in the support staff that students rely on for help in housing, employment and guidance. The extent of the cuts will not be known until Board of Trustees action next month.

• Although severe financial-aid cuts have been delayed for a year, students on scholarships will make a sacrifice. Their two paid trips home during the upcoming class year have been cut to one. The scholarship students do not know what will happen to their aid after that.

• A \$60 million renovation of Butler Library has been delayed indefinitely.

Taiwan Students Can Visit China

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan on Monday lifted a four-decade ban on student exchanges with China, saying academic contacts would help to reduce political tension.

Taiwan students may now visit China and Chinese students travel to Taiwan to take part in international meetings, seminars and competitions, training courses, exhibitions and performances.

The cabinet's Mainland Affairs Council, which formulates policy toward China, said the students would be allowed to stay a maximum of two months. A ban on Taiwan students' enrollment in Chinese universities will remain in effect.



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Thais Move to Curb the Army

Constitution Now Excludes Soldiers as Prime Ministers

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — Thailand's parliament moved quickly Monday to amend the constitution to end the military stranglehold on Thai politics, a day after the army-backed prime minister, Suchinda Kraprayoon, was forced to resign in disgrace after troops under his control killed scores of pro-democracy demonstrators.

Members of parliament voted by an overwhelming margin to approve constitutional amendments that would have the effect of limiting the military's involvement in politics. The most important amendment requires that future prime ministers be elected members of parliament — not appointed, like General Suchinda.

The parliamentary session Monday had an air of menace about it, both because several lawmakers are under threat of criminal investigation for their role in the brutal suppression of democracy demonstrators last week, and because General Suchinda and the nation's top military commanders are said still to be in Thailand, but out of sight.

As members of parliament entered the chambers Monday morning, they could hear the chants of

more than 1,000 flag-waving demonstrators who had gathered outside.

"There's no place to hide," several of them yelled as lawmakers entered the building. A large banner was draped across two trees near the front entrance of parliament. It read: "No Peace for Mass Murderers."

Thousands of Thais, people of all incomes and ages, continued to demonstrate Monday against the military. Many of them turned out on university campuses around Bangkok to hear lecturers promote the goal of true democracy in a nation that has known mostly military rule since the early 1930s.

General Suchinda was appointed prime minister last month, 15 months after he led a coup that brought down the last democratically elected Thai government.

He was reported to be huddling at an air force guest house in Bangkok with the nation's supreme military commander, Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rojananai, and with the army commander, General Issarapong Noponpakdi, who is General Suchinda's brother-in-law.

Opposition parties have announced they will try to overturn a royal amnesty decree issued last week that would bar the prosecution of General Suchinda and

other government officials for their role in the killings last week.

The leader of the nation's democracy movement, Chamlong Srimuang, arrived Monday in parliament — he is a member of the House — and told supporters that "opposition parties, academics and the people are doing whatever they can so that the amnesty does not protect the wrongdoers."

The move to overturn the amnesty decree, which was issued under the name of General Suchinda and King Bhumibol Adulyadej, is expected to be taken up in parliament later this week.

"The situation is very fluid and the pro-democracy forces are very concerned," said Nikon Chandravitum, a law professor at Bangkok's Thammasat University.

In parliament, the five pro-military parties that brought General Suchinda to power moved with what was described as remarkable and uncharacteristic speed to win passage of constitutional reforms limiting the military's power.

The constitutional amendments approved would forbid the military-appointed Senate from voting on legislation, and would give the job of parliamentary president to a lawmaker from the freely elected House instead of the Senate, as it now is the case.



A RUSSIAN POW COMES HOME — Sergei Fatyev with his mother and father in Moscow on Monday following his release from Afghanistan after five years as a prisoner of war. Mr. Fatyev said that two other soldiers from his unit were still being held.

CHINA: Hong Kong Is Hot

(Continued from page 1)

millions of tons of merchandise moving between China's booming southern provinces and the outside world.

It is worried that the Communist Party will expropriate his company's \$800 million property. Mr. Gilbert scoffed at the question: "China is not going to take over Hong Kong," he said. "Hong Kong is already being run by China. A new dragon is being created, and this one is going to be the mother of all dragons."

Such talk is widely echoed in business circles, marking a radical change from the gloom that prevailed after the June 1989 killing of pro-democracy demonstrators near Tiananmen Square in Beijing.

In the massacre's aftermath, Hong Kong acquired the image of a place being abandoned faster than ever by its doctors, engineers and other professionals. Last year, even the venerable Hongkong & Shanghai Bank created an escape hatch for its assets by setting up a London-based holding company.

People here still expect Beijing to clamp down on political and social freedoms in 1997, and many of the territory's citizens have secured foreign passports. But there are fewer fears about the economy.

"The mood in the territory today is more than buoyant, it's manic," Hong Kong-based Political & Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd. told clients this month. "Confidence" is becoming so intense that it is "both unattractive and dangerous."

So Hong Kong, famous for its 19th-century role in the silk, tea and opium trade, is again prospering because of its proximity to China. After the 1949 Communist revolution, the territory's contacts with China were restricted, and its most important natural asset, the only deep-water port on the Asian mainland between Singapore and Shanghai, went largely to waste. Hong Kong was forced to turn to nonstate manufacturing.

Now the territory of 6 million people is resuming its role as a link of the China trade, but it is also becoming a magnet for those who seek to provide financing, services and management expertise for an aspiring industrial powerhouse.

In a downtown brimming with skyscrapers, more so, workers are finishing the 78-story Central Plaza, the tallest building in Asia.

"China has moved from being the threat to the opportunity," said William H. Overholt, executive director of the Hong Kong office of Bankers Trust Co.

This building was just a hole in the ground at the time of Tiananmen Square. "Mr. Overholt said, gesturing at Pacific Place II, a bustling retail and office complex in which his firm's operations are located, "the 'conventional wisdom' was that the building would never get any tenants."

In fact, he said, tenants are occupying buildings almost as fast as they go up.

Fueled by the Hong Kong boom is what is happening next door in Guangdong Province, one of China's special economic zones, where Beijing allows the establishment of privately owned businesses. The province's economy is expanding at double-digit annual rates, and China's leaders have recently offered public assurances that they will not reverse the reforms.

Hong Kong companies already employ 3 million people in the province, making toys, gadgets and garments for wages one-fifth to one-tenth the colony's rate. Hong Kong's business community expects to continue this shift of low-cost labor into Guangdong long after 1997, creating higher-paying jobs for Hong Kong in the process.

A typical Hong Kong shirt company, for example, will design its products in Hong Kong and run its marketing, shipping, banking and insurance services there, too, while cutting bolts of cloth and sewing on buttons in Guangdong.

"People say, what's going to happen in 1997? And a lot of the business community says, 'Good heavens,'" said Richard W. Lam, general manager of Citicoh, a Hong Kong-based bank's Hong Kong operation. "But that's only adding half the question: The other half is, what if things go positively? In the view of a lot of us here, the upside is stunning. South China may become the premier light-manufacturing center of the world over the next 20 to 30 years."

Most telling of all, the optimists are putting their money into such investments as the Asia-Terracotta building.

Two big Hong Kong companies are spending nearly \$1 billion to construct Hong Kong's eighth tallest building, which is scheduled to become operational in August 1993. It is private money, not public. Several companies are vying for the rights to build No. 9.

In another example, Exxon Energy Ltd. and its longtime partner, China Light & Power Co., made a commitment earlier this year to build an electric power plant at Black Point, 32 kilometers from central Hong Kong. Exxon holds a 60 percent share in the venture, which will cost an estimated \$2.2 billion and will not be completed until 1996.

Such sunny sentiments are not shared by everyone. A large majority of the 40 international companies surveyed last summer by Business International, a consulting firm, said they were considering relocating their Hong Kong operations. A majority of the respondents polled predicted that their revenues in Hong Kong would be "significantly lower" in 1997.

But last week, the Hong Kong government announced that it would be "revisiting" its policies on foreign investment, and that it would be "revisiting" its policies on foreign investment, and that it would be "revisiting" its policies on foreign investment.

BLOODY: Yugoslav Peacemaking Force Would Need 100,000 Troops

(Continued from page 1)

fought with tanks, trucks and guerrilla fighters, making the factions virtually indistinguishable from one another from the air.

The most likely result of intervention — which two European policy-makers refused to rule out as an eventual possibility — is that Western forces would have to endure bloody, low-intensity warfare of the sort waged by Britain in Northern Ireland, with troops sustaining a small but steady flow of casualties yet failing to bring a solution visibly closer.

Military planners, even as they work on contingency plans, have been emphasizing that Yugoslavia offers no easy successes and real risks of costly failure.

As a result, some officials believe that the public debate is more about politics inside the Western alliance than about any real intention of plunging into a potential quagmire in Yugoslavia.

"We are really talking about the need — maybe — to do something next time," a U.S. official said. "Everyone in the loop concedes that Yugoslavia is a past case already."

In raising the idea of intervention, negatively phrased as something not ruled out by Washington,

Secretary of States James A. Baker III implicitly made the point that only NATO can field forces of the kind that would be needed to impose a cease-fire in Yugoslavia.

Driving home that point, an American official at NATO said that European Community governments had declined a U.S. offer of air transport, communications and intelligence to support an intervention by their forces.

It was a pointed reminder that any purely European force — such as the just-announced French-German army corps that has aroused concern in Washington about European loyalty to NATO — will need years before it could envisage undertaking such operations by itself.

Theoretically, NATO has embraced a new doctrine of how its power should be used: Instead of deterring a Soviet attack, it is now supposed to serve for crisis-management and prevent rivalries from deteriorating into warfare of the sort that has engulfed Yugoslavia.

But Western military passivity has raised the likely costs of intervention as the conflict has widened to include Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Western air power could certainly have grounded the Yugoslav ground attack fighters when they

were providing some support for the invasion of Croatia. NATO sea power in the Adriatic might have been powerful enough to halt the Serbian forces' attack on the port of Dubrovnik.

Now that Bosnia-Herzegovina has been engulfed, the difficulties of separating the combatants have worsened dramatically, both because the scale of the problem has expanded and because the hostile factions and ethnic communities are more inextricably intertwined on the ground.

Emphasizing this point, the British defense secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, said Monday that "one could not expect UN forces, involving British servicemen, to actually go into the middle of a war and try to sort that out."

European leaders are under mounting pressure to take stronger action on the Yugoslav conflict, which is undermining voters' confidence in the EC's ability to handle security.

But EC governments have only just reached a political consensus that Serbia is the main culprit, and their military planning has not seriously started.

Indirectly underscoring the view that U.S. leadership is still needed by Europeans, Mr. Baker said that

"anyone who is looking for reasons not to act, or arguing somehow that action in the face of this kind of nightmare is not warranted at this time, is on the wrong wavelength."

But the United States still acknowledges the need for an international mandate for action, and it shares British and French reservations, more than it publicly admits, about setting precedents for intervention in a foreign civil war. These governments fear the example might someday be used to justify interference in their own affairs.

UN Accuses Serbs of New Violations

(Continued from page 1)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — Sporadic fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the expulsion of Croats from the Serb-occupied regions of Croatia continued Monday despite the threat of international sanctions against Serbia.

Although there were no clashes reported Monday between Serbian fighters and Muslim-led defenders in Sarajevo, fighting continued elsewhere in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The United Nations accused Serbs of forcing Croats out of their homes in Tovarnik, a Serb-occupied town in eastern Croatia.

In a statement, the UN called the action "another instance of so-called 'ethnic cleansing' of regions that Serbs took over during a six-month war in Croatia."

The continuing expulsion of Croats from eastern Croatia and the halt in the Yugoslav Army's pullout from regions it occupied have further jeopardized the UN peace mission in Yugoslavia, UN officials said.

After the expulsions in Tovarnik, the UN ordered "an immediate troop alert and reinforcement of the civilian police patrols" in eastern Croatia, the UN statement read.

About 14,000 UN peacekeepers are being deployed in Croatia's trouble zones. One of their jobs has been to allow thousands of refugees to return to homes they had fled during the Serb-Croat war, which started after Croatia declared independence last June.

Foreign Minister Andrej Kozjerc of Russia visited Slovenia and Croatia on Monday in another attempt to negotiate between the warring sides.

In Sarajevo on Monday, scores of Yugoslav soldiers sweltered aboard federal army trucks trapped in barracks after plans to evacuate them broke down.

Colonel Jovan Divjak, deputy commander of Muslim forces blockading the barracks, said Sarajevo authorities refused to let the troops leave because the army renegeed on an agreement to surrender their weapons.

The federal army began to leave Bosnia several weeks ago and was supposed to have been out by May 19. Croatian and Muslim fighters have disrupted the withdrawal, insisting that the troops leave their heavy weapons behind. Some 100,000 federal army soldiers, most of them Serbs, are in Bosnia-Herzegovina. (AP, Reuters)

UN: N.Y. Bids to Keep 4 Agencies

(Continued from page 1)

might accompany the agency in a move to Bonn, the German government has also offered free German language lessons, officials in Germany said.

The reunification of Germany and the prospective move of the nation's capital to Berlin later in the decade would deprive Bonn of a large bureaucracy. It would also leave Bonn with dozens of empty government buildings — including a new parliament, whose construction was begun before reunification last year — and with thousands of empty homes and apartments now occupied by government officials and employees, not to mention the loss of jobs.

To fill that void, the German government has mapped ambitious plans to develop Bonn as a center for international agencies, including United Nations agencies.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government has already decided to leave the German Ministry for Development Aid, its foreign aid agency, in Bonn when the rest of the bureaucracy moves to Berlin. The date of that move has not yet

been determined, but the government has said it would probably be in time for Germany's 1998 legislative elections.

Mr. Kohl is believed to have made the offer to the UN agencies on May 5, when he was in New York to speak at a convention of American newspaper publishers. He is scheduled to be in New York again from June 6 to 9 to meet with Jewish leaders and attend to other nonstate business.

Critics said the three agencies considering Germany's offer now pay a total of \$14 million a year in rent to landlords in New York.

The weekly business publication said Germany was up to date in its UN payments, while the United States, the largest contributor to the world body, owes \$555 million in general dues and \$112 million for peacekeeping operations.

Reuters news agency Sunday night quoted unnamed UN officials as saying that no move was likely until 1996 and that Bonn was regarded as rather isolated for the UN Development Program. All three of the agencies invited to Germany deal largely in Third World development programs.

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Spain	Ptas. 55,000	82,500	30,000
Spain - Period delivery, Madrid	Ptas. 2,900	4,350	1,600
Sweden (Swedish)	Skr. 3,200	4,800	1,600
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WORDS: What's in a Decade?

(Continued from page 1)

'90s: Glazed and repelled by the wanton spending of the wild capitalists, people were supposed to return to home-style values.

The '90s, in other words, were to be the '60s but without the hallucinations and with more character built in. Good-bye, Bright Lights, Big City. Hello, Fresh Air, Slung Hoses.

For a while, at least in the universe that is governed by the laws of consumerism, it seemed true. Glamour and sophistication (Lawrence Sanders and top-of-the-line Mercedes) were ushered out as the hallmarks of the good life; low-key sincerity (the fresh-faced parents and tot gathered round the tub in this year's Liz Claiborne ads, shot in understated black and white) was ushered in.

The trouble with this smoothly executed about-face is that what worked so well for the mercantile imperative — for Giorgio Armani, say, who introduced his soft-shouldered "schlep" suit just in time for the hunched posture of the new decade — worked less well for real humans, whose morals and outer garb don't so easily mix and match.

"Trends like casual dressing and nesting take the wind out of people who want to have a good time," said Richard Kirshenbaum, 31, the creative director of a New York

advertising agency. "You're not a terrible person if you want to buy a Yohji Yamamoto blazer."

It is tempting to construe decade-bucking as no more than a failure to fit in with the clothes of the times, as though life itself comes down to a War of the Labels, a matter of siding with expensive foreign designs and against moderate native shapes.

And there may be something in the very nature of trying to codify

I waited until 1976 before I opened my big mouth about the '70s. Hindsight is easier.

Tom Wolfe

tiny segments of history that run counter to making serious claims upon people's attention.

"What we do when we 'decade' is to substitute nostalgia for history," said Marshall Binns, who teaches semantics at the New School for Social Research. "And nostalgia means that what is produced is an idealized version of what was. What you've done is to open up a new market — for Golden Oldies, or '60s tie-dyed clothing or whatever."

"You've commodified the decade. It's all part of the incessant fashion game in the States. Time itself becomes a matter of fashion."

Still, underneath the carping about clothes and cars lie deeper underlies. These include the increased perception, with each succeeding decade, of people as cogs in a vast hype-machine.

"Decadology ought to be outlawed," said the writer Barbara Probst Solomon. "When I got through college I was told I was a member of the Silent Generation, yet all my friends were very political. It was a press agent's gimmick then and it's one now."

The question, finally, to be posed about the passing of the decade of excess is whether the cold shower of the economic recession has genuinely spilled over into other areas; that is, whether Americans have rethought their values so much as cut back on them.

Mr. Wolfe, while conceding that "there's been a lot of ethical and moral questioning on all sides," has his doubts as to whether there have been any catalytic shocks to the underlying acquisitive ideology.

"I don't see any great movement that's going to change anything," he said. "Nobody wants to admit that all that went wrong in the '90s is that the money stopped flowing. It's much easier and more satisfying to think in cosmic terms, that God had something to do with it."

MOSCOW: Regime Aided Terror

(Continued from page 1)

are not suppressed for political reasons.

After the failure of a coup by hard-line Communists in August, Russian officials disclosed evidence showing that the party had funded leftist organizations in the West, including the U.S. Communist Party. But there has so far been little documentary proof of longstanding Western allegations of links between the Soviet Communist Party and international terrorist organizations.

Mr. Shakhrai said that the channeling of funds to international terrorist organizations and the funding of Western Communist parties had been carried out similarly. The latter received around \$20 million a year. The leadership would instruct the Soviet State Bank for Foreign Trade to remit funds to the KGB, which would assume responsibility for passing on the money.

There are believed to be sharp differences of opinion within the Russian government over the release of top-secret documents belonging to the Communist Party.

Mr. Shakhrai, who belongs to the more radical group around Mr. Yeltsin, has argued for publication as rapidly as possible in order to emphasize the break with the old regime.

He confirmed that he was resigning as a member of the president's inner council because of policy differences with other aides, including

a large and influential group of former Communist officials. He said, however, that he continued to support the president and would represent Mr. Yeltsin in the court case.

Turkey Urges Peace Talks

The prime minister of Turkey, Suleyman Demirel, called Monday for negotiations to settle the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia over the territories of Nagorno-Karabakh and Nakhichevan, Reuters reported from Moscow.

Mr. Demirel, visiting Moscow for talks with President Yeltsin, signed a treaty with his Russian hosts, mapping out the future direction of relations.

"We shall cooperate not only in economic, social and cultural spheres but also in strengthening world peace," the Istanbul press agency quoted Mr. Demirel as having said.

Asked whether Turkey would offer military support to Azerbaijan, a fellow Muslim state, Mr. Demirel responded, "Azerbaijan has not applied for military assistance from Turkey."

He added that the conflict "must be settled through political negotiations."

Peace talks between Azerbaijan and Armenia, with mediation by Moscow, Turkey and Iran, have been ineffective in ending the fighting, which has killed more than 1,500 people in three years.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Time for a Carbon Tax

The threat of global warming raises two salient questions: What is the economic cost of inaction? And what is the cost of action...

levels—for example, by switching to cleaner but more expensive fuels—might cost America between \$120 and \$300 billion.

Too Hard on Haitians

You cannot say that the embargo of Haiti is not having an effect. Unfortunately, it is not the effect that the United States is trying to engineer.

destroyed jobs in an economy where unemployment was very high in the best of times.

Peru Needs Democracy

Peru's strongman president, Alberto Fujimori, bristled with his usual truculence when he appeared unexpectedly last week at a meeting of the Organization of American States in the Bahamas.

campaign to coordinate international financial pressure. Spain, Germany and Britain, although regrettably not Japan, have supported the OAS plan.

Other Comment

From Thailand to Burma The upheaval in Thailand must have driven home to the junta in Burma that there are limits to what a people will tolerate from a government.

Burmese junta's side. If it does not effect needed reforms, the country will fall even farther behind in the global economic race.

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Agreed, Lack of Family Can Be Dangerous

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — One of the depressing aspects of the Los Angeles riots is the resurgence of an idea that has worn noticeably thin.

now. People are too busy promoting "programs." A further curiosity is that Vice President Dan Quayle, in a West Coast speech which was cynically reported as an election-year bid for back-lash votes, said something strikingly similar.

all ages and backgrounds. Her experience is a continuing testimony to the relevance of the Moyimhan-Quayle remarks — the destructive effect of the collapse of family structure and authority.

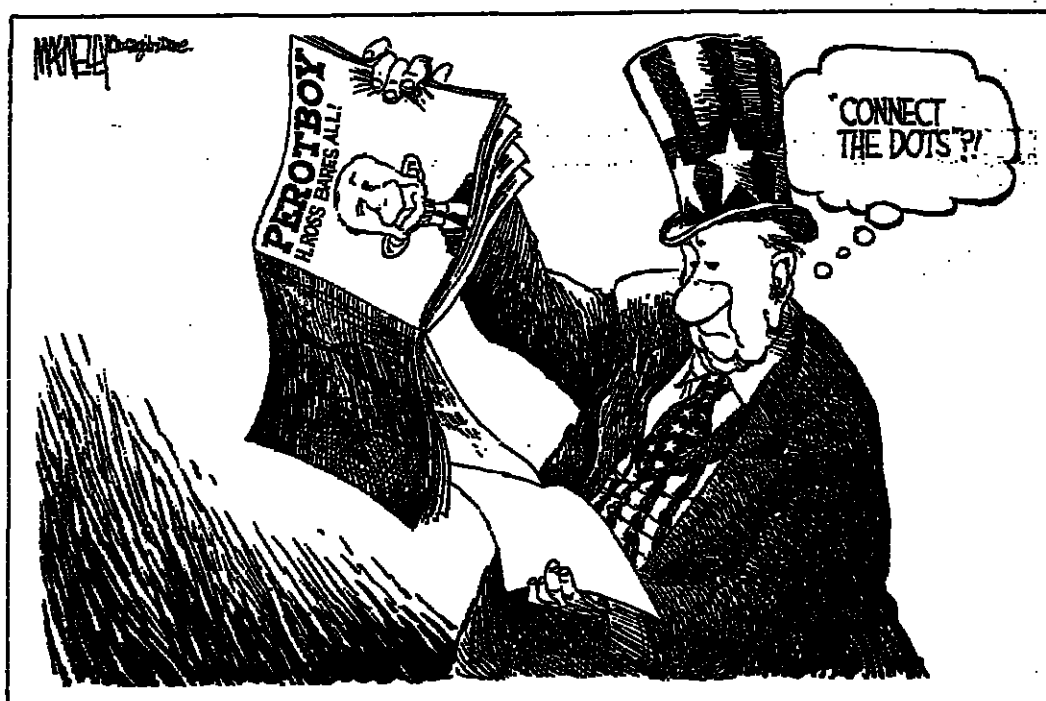
Split Government Has Opened a Crevice for Perot

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The House minority leader, Robert H. Michel, is one of those familiar Washington figures who usually draws more affection than deference.

But it has been a long time since any major politician stood up on his hind legs and said it to the people. In 1960, John Kennedy campaigned saying that it made no sense to elect Representative Jones or Senator Smith, good Democrats both.

desperate and defensive, in the face of the Perot surge, that no one knows. Will a leading congressional Democrat step forward to say what Mr. Michel has said: that the voters are simply counting more frustration if they reject Democratic congressional incumbents and then split their tickets for Mr. Bush or Mr. Perot?



Earth Summit: A Big Chance for Species Diversity

By Rodger Schlickeisen

WASHINGTON — As we approach the landmark United Nations Earth Summit to be held next month in Rio de Janeiro, the media seem single-mindedly absorbed with the treaty to reduce global warming.

The United States wants continued access to genetic resources of other countries without assuming specific legal and financial obligations for genetic preservation.

Finally, finding the money for programs is always contentious, but unless the United States and other developed countries commit new funding to help developing countries meet the terms of the treaty, the convention will have little impact where it is needed most.

Pentagon Changes Its Tune

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — By speaking the magic word "shazam," a comic strip character could transform himself from a 15-year-old newsboy into superhero Captain Marvel.

These guys now present a world that is far less hostile and threatening than in their earlier draft, and retreat substantially from their earlier go-it-alone military philosophy.

Germany and Japan need to be viewed as potential military rivals. Such notions smack of self-fulfilling prophecies and rightly rankled Bonn and Tokyo. In any event, both drafts come to the correct conclusion for dealing with future security concerns in Europe and Asia.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: A Royal Birthday

LONDON — The Queen's seventy-third birthday was officially celebrated yesterday (May 25) by British troops in every part of the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's possessions and dependencies.

1917: Progress at Sea

LONDON — Mr. Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons this afternoon (May 25) that marked progress had been made in fighting the submarine menace.

during the present week. The effect of these measures is shown by a diminution in our naval losses. It is true that the month of May is not finished, but if the rate of losses during the last twenty-five days is not exceeded, the diminution, as compared with the total losses for April, will be very considerable.

1942: U.S. War Bonds

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] The nation's retail stores gave assurance today (May 25) that they would do their part to spark the Treasury Department's campaign to raise an even billion dollars in war bond and stamp sales during the month of July.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

OPINION

Iraq's Friends Had an Idea Of How the World Works

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — On or about July 1, 1989, Joe D. Whitley, associate attorney general in the Bush Department of Justice, supervising the 93 U.S. attorneys — left to practice law in Atlanta.

On July 18, 1990, another Atlanta attorney tipped the local U.S. attorney about a huge bank fraud being committed at the Atlanta branch of the Bank Lavoro of Italy.

On Aug. 4, FBI agents raided the bank. Records were seized showing how U.S. taxpayer-guaranteed grain loans to Iraq were being corruptly handled.

While representing an Iraqi firm, Whitley was seeking the job of U.S. attorney in Atlanta. Strangely, the FBI forgot to ask the former Justice official about this or other possible conflicts.

Matrix Churchill Ltd., an Iraqi-owned exporter used by Saddam Hussein to buy technology for nuclear devices and rockets, was implicated.

Joe Whitley, who says he had no prior knowledge of the case, joined the firm representing Matrix Churchill. Internal documents and handwritten notes of Mr. Whitley's law firm have appeared in The Atlanta Constitution and The New York Times.

They show the well-connected Mr. Whitley certain of the prosecutor's thinking: "U.S. attorney firmly believes," the notes show him telling his partners, "that the bank manager would never have taken risks without a payoff" — presumably from high-ups in Rome or Baghdad.

When a partner says "we are trying to go around" U.S. attorney to sway her opinion... Because she has no appreciation of how the world works," the unscrupulous notes say "JW" assures them "U.S. attorney will at some time have to get Washington (something, looks like O.K.)."

Conspiracy theorists would say that sounds like he knew how and where to get the case handled by a Justice official who did know how the world works.

While representing the Iraqi firm, Mr. Whitley was seeking the job of U.S. attorney in Atlanta.

Did he volunteer the information to the Justice Department that he was representing a company involved in the

office's only multibillion-dollar case? No. "I would have answered any question the FBI asked," he tells me.

Funny thing — when it comes to one of Justice's own, the FBI turns suddenly shy. Its agents never asked about potential conflicts.

In early 1990, Mr. Bush appointed the Iraqi firm's lawyer to head the office investigating Saddam Hussein's corrupt banking. Joe Whitley promptly recused himself from the big case.

What do his former associates at Justice in Washington say about appointing a prosecutor who cannot ethically prosecute? "It would have been nice to know," admits Robert Mueller, chief of the Criminal Division, adding "but refusal is nothing unusual."

But Laurence Urgenson, his deputy for bank fraud, says: "Whitley's recusal came as a shock to me and a shock to Bob Mueller. We were looking forward to a U.S. attorney who could oversee this operation, and it was disappointing."

Were they really disappointed? George Bush's infamous National Security Directive 26 (which it would be nice to get in the mail) called for government-wide support of Saddam Hussein. A Lavoro indictment would have made it impossible to continue missing farmer-support funds for high-risk foreign aid purposes.

A State Department legal adviser, Alan Kroczyk, was showing avid interest, and Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter was also being briefed.

The man who was sent down to delay indictment in early 1990 was Larry Urgenson. "The indictment wasn't ready," he insists.

He disagreed with prosecutors Gerrilyn Brill and Gale McKenzie: "Their theory of the case was that it involved only local Atlantans."

That is not what Ms. McKenzie says. Ms. Brill tries to smooth over the difference, saying the decision to delay came by "consensus."

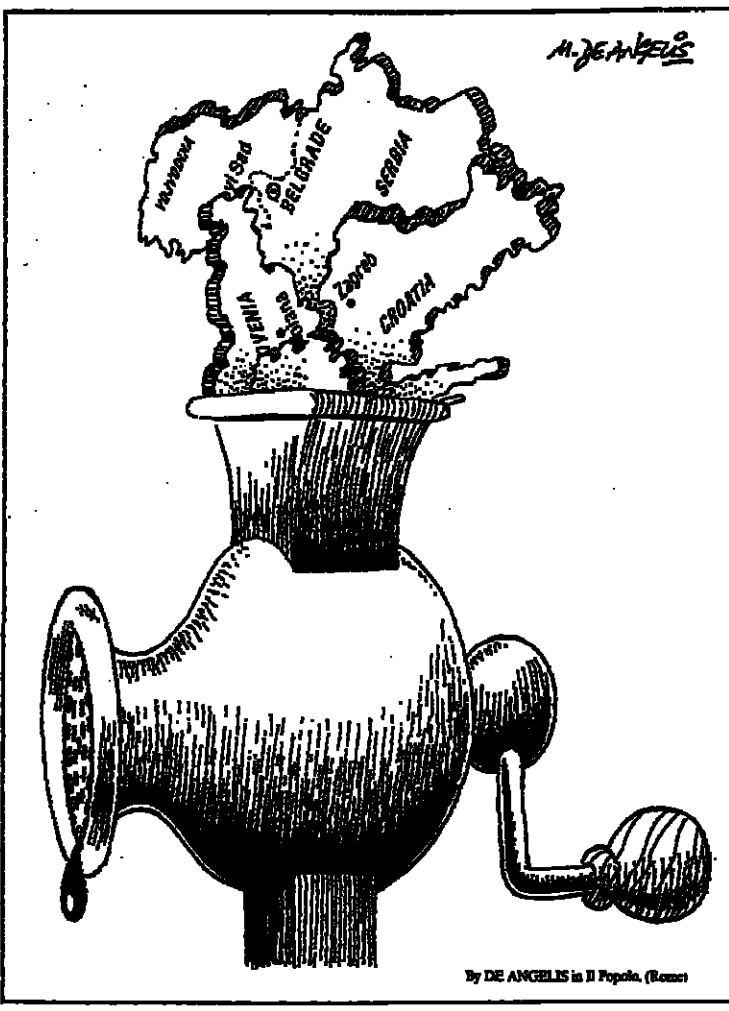
What do the 1989 notes of Mr. Whitley's law firm show about this? That a prosecutor had the conviction of the local bank officers "in the bank" but she is trying to find what else she can establish. "Timely indictment would have exposed the rot in Baghdad."

In my opinion, justice was obstructed the hard-to-prove way — by demanding that understaffed prosecutors present a voluminous case.

Even as the aborted indictment was being prepared, even as the Treasury and the Federal Reserve warned the support-Saddam zealots not to give one-fifth of all U.S. credit guarantees to Iraq — Secretaries Baker and Yeutter combined in late 1989 to jam through \$500 million.

That is why Jack Brooks, a Democratic member of the House Judiciary Committee, was able to inform the president formally of other committees' preliminary conclusions that the administration's support of Iraq may have gone so far as to involve violations of federal criminal law.

The New York Times.



By DE ANGELES in J. P. Pappas, (Boston)

Much Ado About Foie Gras Ethics

By Mitchell Davis

MORRISTOWN, New Jersey — A small battle is being fought in Sullivan County, New York, that few people probably care about. But its result will likely affect the livelihoods of at least 100 people directly, and the outcome could wrongly determine a major ethical question facing American society. The question: What constitutes the ethical treatment of animals?

The battle is over foie gras. A group called People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals has asked Governor Mario Cuomo to close down Connoisseurs Enterprises, a foie gras producer in the Hudson Valley. After infiltrating the farm with an undercover agent and videotaping the production facility, the organization claims that foie gras production is a cruel process that should not be allowed by law.

It has even sent literature to restaurants around the country to ask them to stop serving foie gras. It has picketed at least two restaurants in Manhattan.

The videotape was considered inconclusive by a panel of experts appointed by the district attorney of Sullivan County, and the district attorney dropped all cruelty-to-animals charges for lack of evidence, but the group persists.

The foie gras in question here is made from the livers of a special hybrid waterfowl, the Moulard duck. The production methods are possibly the most humane of all the industries that prepare animals for human consumption. The ducks are not force-fed. They are cared for individually and allowed to roam freely in and out of their barns.

Duck farmers maintain a vigilant watch to make sure that no sickness or disease enters the flock. They have to, because if a duck becomes uncomfortable or falls ill it will stop eating, and the foie gras produced will be of little value. One producer told me that the farm workers can tell if ducks are sick by the color of their down or the look in their eyes.

The ethics of foie gras production is really not a great concern. At a time when millions of people are homeless,

starving or dying of AIDS, a group of 350,000 people is fighting to prevent the deaths of 2,000 ducks.

Granted, juxtaposing human lives with duck lives is an apples-and-oranges comparison. But when we talk about ethics we are not talking about ducks, we are talking about people — ethical questions are people questions.

The solution to the problem of the ethical treatment of fowl and other animals does not lie in improving the treatment that the animals receive but in ensuring the development of ethical people who will treat animals ethically. Someone high up at People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals may have forgotten this distinction. Anything else is just treating the symptoms — something that we Americans are very good at doing.

It would be more understandable if

the group believed that we Americans may be killing ourselves with overconsumption of meat. Then protests might be in order. If people paid attention, eventually the production of animals for consumption might diminish and the animal rights activists would be that much closer to realizing their goals. On the way, Americans might correct the disproportionately high rate of heart disease in a supposedly health-conscious country and improve the health of its citizens.

Instead, the organization chooses to enforce a human ethical paradigm on a kingdom that is decidedly not human — not less deserving of respect, but not human. In doing so, it diverts needed time and money from more humane causes and treats people unethically by depriving them of their livelihoods.

Does anybody need foie gras? It is certainly not the staff of life. Some people might say they need the foie gras business to live. And there are certainly foie gras producers who are very ethical and who treat their birds in a very ethical way. Unfortunately, the way American politics works, if one producer goes, they all will go. This is unfair, and we should see to it that such a fate is avoided.

Regardless, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals seems to think that by stamping out foie gras Americans will be that much closer to an ethical world. That is very far from the truth.

The writer, executive editor of Art Culture magazine, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hong Kong Braces

George Hicks ("A Thin Red of Hope for Hong Kong," Opinion, May 15) is right on target. Britain has been knowing to mainland China since the two began negotiating Hong Kong's future. Now they are working together to silence any dissenting voices in Hong Kong that threaten to hinder the "smooth transition" back to Chinese control in 1997.

The United States, though it is the only remaining superpower, will not offend Beijing by standing up for Hong Kong. The people of Hong Kong can only hope for the best and prepare for the worst (remember Tiananmen?), while the West allows mainland China to swallow up their homeland.

KIN-MING LIU, Hong Kong.

Listen to the Serbs

Regarding "Stop the Hand-Wringing, Move Against Serbia" (Opinion, May 22) by William Safire:

In the flood of recent articles against Serbia, now comes a commentary from an author with whom I generally agree. Although William Safire is only slightly less negative than his fellow columnists, he is quite right in saying that the Serbs will fight forever.

Unfortunately, for someone who is so logical in his Monday language columns, Mr. Safire fails to seek reasons for the

Serbs' obstinacy. Why are these people, who suffered so terribly in past wars, so ready to face death again?

There are no simple answers, and certainly not every Serb agrees with Slobodan Milosevic. But solving Yugoslavia's problems requires listening to all sides.

DEJAN MIHALOVIC, Diegem, Belgium.

A Deep Conviction Indeed

Regarding "Marching On for Flag and Fetus" (Meanwhile, April 29) by Harold Bloom:

I am a member of the Assemblies of God and, therefore, denominationally linked to one group in the "curious mix" of Operation Rescue participants. Although I do not agree with some of the tactics of Operation Rescue, the impulsion to some protesters of a heretically arrogant "hidden belief" is a dubious attempt to discredit them in order to support the writer's stance on abortion.

I dare not speak for the other groups cited, but I know of no teaching within the Assemblies of God that validates the claim that the "deepest conviction" of this contingent of Operation Rescue is that they existed as spirits with God before the creation. Perhaps this supposed conviction is so deeply hidden that it is not even consciously recognized by its adherents (by this logic, anyone could be reported to believe anything).

Some might view such lack of evidence as support for the author's by-

pothesis of a religious conspiracy; in other words, the less evidence there is for a conspiracy, the more likely it is that the conspiracy exists. I find such thinking disturbingly similar to paranoia.

RICHARD R. BAGGARLEY, Willingen-Schwenningen, Germany.

Accept the Inevitable

Regarding the editorial "The Young Deserve More" (April 15):

This Washington Post editorial is right on the mark. It was clear and correct, and addressed what is wrong with the attitude of the U.S. government. Until authorities accept that young people do have sexual relations and do need access to basic information on sex, as well as to contraceptives, there will be huge numbers of unwanted pregnancies and no way to control sexually transmitted diseases.

ANNE HERSH, Madrid.

Los Angeles Culprits

Regarding "America's Legacy of Black Slavery Won't Soon Fade Away" (Opinion, May 7) by William Pfaff:

Mr. Pfaff's otherwise excellent article on the black problem and the Los Angeles riots seemed poised over the nub of the situation but never quite arrived. What I expected him to say was what seems painfully obvious: that it was not the poverty, not the canceling of social

programs, not the programs themselves, and not even the Rodney King verdict that caused the riots — it was the system that produced the poverty, the programs and the verdict.

Sadly, the brutality we witnessed on the videotape of Mr. King's beating did not stop — even when the case against the four white police officers got to court. Only there, instead of truncheons the weapons were words, opinions and "evidence" — evidence which, had the four officers been black and Mr. King white, would have produced an immediate and unanimous guilty verdict.

JIMMY JACOBS, London.

Italy Needs a Shock

As European unity becomes more and more a reality, Italy seriously risks being left on the outside. As a young student, I am frightened by that possibility. Italy has a huge national debt, a weak and inept (should I say nonexistent?) government, and grossly inefficient public services. Passivity in the face of corruption and Mafia activity continues to spread. With the assassination of Judge Giovanni Falcone in Palermo, the country has lost not just a good man but one who was the very symbol of honest justice.

Europe could quite reasonably decide to leave such a dangerous member to its own fate. I would hope, instead, that the European Community would present Italy with a drastic ultimatum to shock it

into taking serious measures against crime, corruption and incompetence. All Europe would benefit.

LORENZO ROSSI, Florence.

Another Vote for Perot

I find it laughable that the press criticizes Ross Perot for not being forthcoming on substantive issues while refusing to cover the American presidential campaign as anything more than a horse race. Mr. Perot's suggestion that the campaign period be shortened and all political polls banned is but one more reason he can count on my support.

KRISTIN SMITH, Cairo.

A Certain Style

Do I detect a note of angst creeping into your Style Page? Suzy Menkes was in hilarious form writing of Isaac Mizrahi's "one splendid flash of wit: sports-wear inspired by travel bags" (April 14); but pity gripped my heart on reading that poor Gerogette Mosbacher, "beauty tycoon and political wife," complains about having "enough stress in my life without worrying about which skirt to choose" (Oh, the anguish!) Then we return to farce with Joan Kaner, quoted as saying that women "don't want to be parodied" — better tell that to Suzy.

D. HARRIS, Cork, Ireland.

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE SPAIN advertisement. Includes ICS logo, address: C/Vereda Norte, 3. La Moraleja. Tel: (34-1) 650 23 98/99 - Fax: (34-1) 650 10 35. Text describes the school's international focus and accreditation.

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Fashion on the Move: Jet to Orient-Express Elegance in the Age of Mass Travel

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

VENICE — The jet set — the nomadic rich flying between international playgrounds — celebrates its 40th birthday in 1992. It sprang to life in the slipstream of the de Havilland Comet that took off from London for Johannesburg in 1952 and came of age when trans-Atlantic jets spread their wings in 1958.

In its heyday, the jet set meant Elst Maxwell's celebrity soirees in glamorous resorts; the Duke and Duchess of Windsor's social globe-trotting; gatherings of the Agnelli, Natchos and Paley clans in summer at Capri, on the Riviera or cruising the Med, and in winter at St. Moritz, Gstaad or even Jamaica, where Ian Fleming noted that "the Vincent Astors admire their superb view . . . Millicent Rogers and her son embellish the golden sands" while Cecil Beaton spears-fished barracuda.

The guests sprinkled round the limpid aquamarine waters of the Cipriani Hotel pool in Venice look, in their nonchalant glamour, like platinum-card-carrying members of the jet set. As they gather later in the green garden watching the mountain of Louis Vuitton luggage being loaded into the motor launch, these are clearly passengers who travel in style. But their destination is not the airport and a jet back home. Now that plane travel is a gridlock of passengers and air traffic control, they are taking the Venice Simplon-Orient-Express — and letting the train take the strain.

This week marks 10 years since the Orient-Express was brought back painstakingly to life in all the restored glory of its Lalique glass, marquetry-paneled and mahogany washstands.

The journey that the train makes twice weekly from London through Paris to Venice fulfills all the conditions of elegance and style that used to be associated with the great days of traveling. Guests are properly dressed (no track pants, bermudas or sneakers here) and by the time the piano ivory is tickled in the cocktail carriage, couples emerge in tuxedos and evening dresses. It is a studied revival of the good old days.

The rise and fall of sophisticated train travel is spelled out in the history of fashion on the move. By the turn of the century, the Orient-Express, started in 1883, was dubbed "The train of kings, the king of trains." In fact, in its prime, King Charles of Romania played host to travelers, Abdul Hamid II, the sultan of Turkey, reserved a carriage for his harem, and King Boris III of Bulgaria played out boyhood fantasies by taking over the controls. The fashionable woman of those times would be in an elegant travel costume with a retinue of 17 travel trunks and maids and porters to boot.

After a serious blip during World War I, traveling by train in style came back in the 1920s and '30s, when fashion was all Brief Encounter camel coats, felt hats with jaunty feathers and sturdy leather travel bags.

Then, as jet travel took over as the smart way to go, train passengers became a scruffy motley. By 1961, the Orient-Express, minus its dining cars and filled with itinerant workers, was described at Belgrade station as "reckless with poverty . . . old women in rage, young men in faded denim." The train made its final run in May 1977.

By contrast, the plane became the airborne cocktail party (Pan Am boasted catering by Maxim's) and was the travel choice of an elegant elite. Then, as air travel was democratized and package vacations became mass migrations, the same inevitable decline in style

that had affected trains set in. Only film stars from the old Hollywood school — Joan Collins with her 17 kids or Liz Taylor with her seventh husband — make any attempt to dress to impress when jetting in "The Concorde" — where Susan Gutfreund or Pat Buckley may be glimpsed with ball gown on the armlet running an international benefit — offers the last fig leaf of elegance in the skies.

Past fashions for travel have grown instinctively out of the needs of the times, like the velvet hat, gamine gloves and duster coat for the days of early motoring.

"The cache-pousière is very convenient for excursions, traveling and driving out, but should not be worn in the streets," announced the Paris Herald (now the International Herald Tribune) in 1895. The Burberry raincoat was a totem of the Grand Tour in Europe, while the jet set launched a racy chic — the Capri pants, silk shirts, stretch ski pants and cashmere sweater sets that are all having a revival today.

In a world of mass travel, it is possible to recreate the conditions that make travel something so special, glamorous and romantic that it is worth dressing up for.

Like the Cipriani in its oasis of elegance on Giudecca Island, far from the backpack crowd in St. Mark's Square, the Orient-Express tries to create its own "hot carpeted" world at Venice's rail-road station, even though the uniformed porter, who features so large in the mythology of travel, is as dead as the dodo.

As at any other check-in, the grand travel trunks, the leaning tower of hat boxes and the fancy leather vanity cases filled with silver-stoppered glass bottles have metamorphosed into sensible suitcases on wheels and lightweight overnight grips.

Once on the train, among the polished wood and gleaming glass, the illusion of being costumed in a cocoon of history is more convincing. But since the compartments are compact (read tiny), all but a couple of small bags have to be checked.

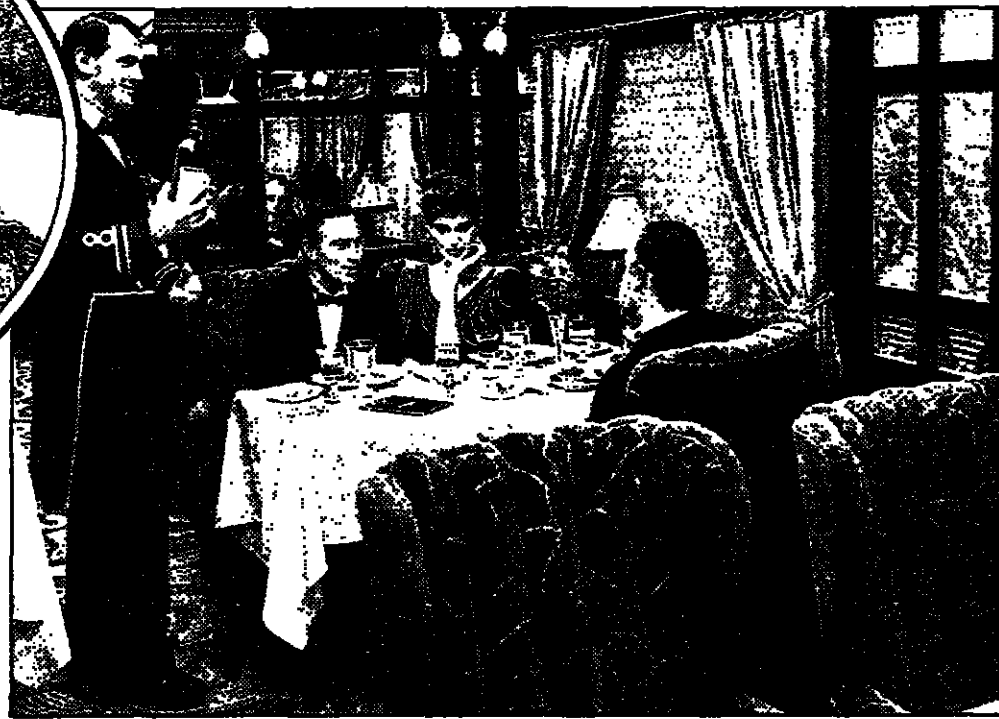
How then to decide on the appropriate dress for watching the train chug up the mountain pass and skip merrily through picture-postcard Alpine scenery?

"Smart day wear" is the guideline in the Orient-Express brochure, which means neat afternoon dresses with Peter Pan collars for the Japanese contingent; for the French, streamlined navy blazers and trim pants (for both sexes); cashmere sweaters or lightweight jackets for the Italians; Chanel purities for everyone. At night, there are similar variations in national style from short, shiny brocade suits (German) to ankle-length black velvet skirts (American). There is nothing that could be called a definitive luxury travel style.

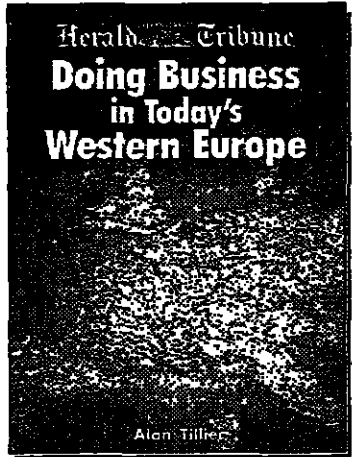
The uniformed porter, so prominent in the mythology of travel, is as dead as the dodo.



The jet set at play: The Niarchoses, sketched in Vogue in 1958. Traveling in style (from top right) as it was, with a heap of Louis Vuitton luggage, and as it is — forget the porter — on the Orient-Express. In the dining car now; and in the Belle Epoque (below).



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STYLE MAKERS

Brain Snacks THE MAGAZINE FEAST

NEW YORK — The corner newsstand, as visually dense and jumbled as MTV or a news reporter's desk, is perhaps the second mirror we look into each morning.

As one bends over to pick up the morning paper, the eye roves over the serious headlines of the day, as well as snack food for the brain: the eclectic assortment of magazines that blasts your sensibilities and yanks at your self-esteem.

The pitches range from the simple, upbeat "Be an Optimist in 2 Weeks" (Self), to the highly specialized "How to Beat a Buck's Nose" (Bowhunter, a magazine for archers), to the fiendishly direct "Why Luke Perry's Name Makes You Want to Buy This" (Sassy, a magazine whose title was originally a popular cover word).

Instead of buying, it is sometimes wildly more informative just to stand there and peruse the covers.

For instance, the cover of Time Out, a London weekly, poses the question: "Can 'Wayne's World' do for rock what Magritte did for art?" Do you really want to pay a few bucks to find out?

"Waiting for Perot," on the cover of Time magazine, casts the presidential election out the existential plane, which is especially appropriate this year. Like the Samuel Beckett play, the electoral stage seems vaguely incomplete right now.

The cover of Allure, a beauty magazine, reminds us that this is very much an age of self-reductive

irony. "Mistake-Proof Makeup (No Kidding)," says one line.

"Psychic Facials, Crystal Massages and Other Hokum," says another. Both reflect the magazine's questioning approach to traditional beauty — all that hokum. But they also suggest that in the late 20th century, it may no longer be possible to keep a completely straight face about such matters.

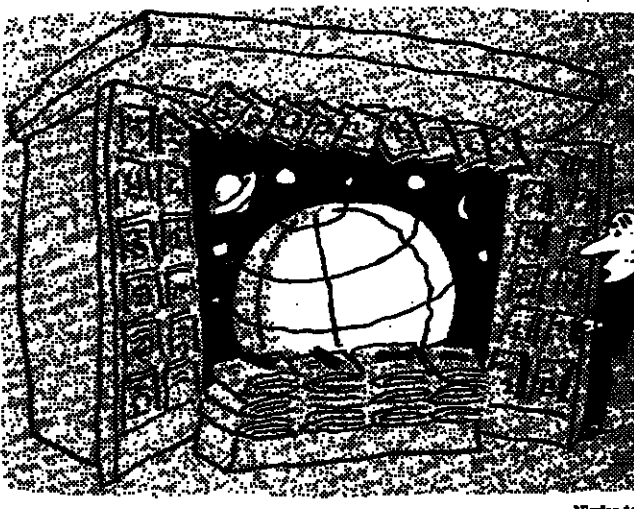
Even Self, which typically takes a fairly dead-on view of beauty and self-improvement, wonders, "Cellulite: A Cure in a Cream?" on its cover.

Both magazines are filled with advertisements for creams, unguents and other beauty potions. Presumably these advertisers, like the creatures of gossip columns, are content just to have been mentioned, their names spelled right, even if the stories trash them.

While bubble-headed beauty is being called into question these days, so, at the other end of the spectrum, is radical feminism. Sassy magazine asks, "Do You Need Armpit Hair to Be a Feminist?" But there is also new-age sexual enlightenment, as in Self's "Your Man Can Have Multiple Orgasms." (Gentlemen, that's the May issue, only \$1.95).

Specialized magazines have proliferated to an amazing degree. There is one called Large Bulk Hauler, when you would think that Trucking would cover that ground. These give rise to their own strange teasers, like the cover for Tatoo, which bills an "Outrageous Ink Fest in Maine."

The Source, a magazine of hip-hop culture, carries headlines that seem to be written in a kind of secret code: "Tim Dog vs. NWA:



Setting the Score?" and "KRS-One & X-Clan: A Hip-Hop Peace Summit." The lines refer to rap groups representing different genres of rap that had been dissing each other. Rap is not monolithic, you know, like communism or something.

Some rap groups are full of defiance, anger and us-and-them rage, while others are sort of vegetarian and nouveau-hippie types.

Good Old Days, a nostalgic magazine "that remembers the best," is decidedly less in your face. "Dad's Dazzling Camera Lens" and "Snakes in the Strawberry Patch" are about as racy as this one gets.

(Days should probably be spelled D-A-Z-E.)

Muscle magazines tend to sell themselves with raw titles. Iron Man magazine, which has a photo of a rippling woman on the cover, promises, in large type, "Beef Down Below," which, in smaller type, turns out to be a regimen for "Total Lower-Leg Bombing."

There is also an "Ultra Anabolic Workout," which refers to a routine to "up your testosterone levels naturally," as if any more were needed.

Some teasers are so oddly suggestive in their wording that, without knowing what magazine they're on, you might never guess what they are about. For example: "Four Wrong Body Turns: Which Do You Make?" Think about that one. (Here's a multiple-choice quiz: a Penthouse Advisor b. Allure c. Golf Digest d. Prevention. The answer appears below.)

Pornographic publications, which far outnumber any other category of magazine on the newsstands, tend to go light on hype. Perhaps this is because they are dealing pretty much with breasts, buttocks and other body parts; the eternal verities, so to speak. Specially body-parts magazines are an exception to this.

Women's magazines continue to be preoccupied with getting and keeping men, but with some important differences.

In the June Glamour, the headline is "Why Men Lie — And Why We Believe Them," which sounds a little passive. But then, in knowledge there is strength. Sassy has "37 Ways to Blow a Relationship — According to a Guy." That gives one a lot to worry about.

Cosmopolitan, whose cover lines are almost legendary, headlines its June issue, "The Amazing Things That Happen When You Leave Him." Hedging its bets, another line goes, "Best Places to Meet Men Who Are Not Creeps."

Men who are not creeps probably don't have to be told, "Hey, buddy, you going to buy lock? This is not a library."

Answer: c. Golf Digest.

Woody Hochswender

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ANTI	PINE	IRATE
DOES	EDOM	EARED
ERST	RAYS	MERE

ACROSS

- Region of France
- Spinning
- Bator lead-in
- Got gray
- Martini type
- Nautilus skipper
- Start of a quote by Oscar Wilde
- Hippomenes outran her
- In the U.K., 1,0567 liquid quarts
- Mu followers
- Be a party to
- Gershwin-Caesar hit: 1919
- Serb or Croat
- gratia artis
- Chalet feature
- Frenze flower
- Took the bait
- More of the quote
- Aaron's burial place
- Present time
- Want for Christmas . . .
- Kind of sauce
- Fop
- Crackerjack
- Musical Waller
- Bounder
- Slow gastropod
- Enclosed porch
- End of the quote
- Algerian port
- "Ring" character
- contenders
- News
- Knitting thread
- Nibble

DOWN

- Role for Greta
- "Rhythm"
- Walter-Mare connection
- Box-office biggy
- Fifth or Park
- Alex Haley book
- Best of Hollywood
- Make do
- Cruces
- Dark
- Departed
- Muslim prince
- Pry
- Weathercock
- Field-hockey number
- Romberg's "One"
- Capital of Apulia
- Thomas namesakes
- Burning bush
- Fisher Hall
- Snout of a sort
- Inasmuch as
- Like — from the blue
- Winchester, e.g.
- Fight segment
- Discovers
- Ultimate goal
- Joint ailment
- Road sign
- Dorothy of "Peyton Place"
- French pianist-composer
- NOO's
- Peelie
- Privy to
- of films
- Western comedy
- MOON
- Moore
- Hoot
- Charm's

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INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Post-Protest Bangkok: Attractive but Vulnerable

By Vithoon Amorn

BANGKOK — Thailand's stock market has not been badly hurt by this month's civil unrest and army crackdown, but analysts say the violence made it clear that stocks remain vulnerable to political risks that investors had earlier discounted.

I've advised my clients to take a long-term perspective and buy heavily now.

The worst is over, but many other major questions remain unanswered, said Mark Greenwood, general manager of Asia Equity Ltd.

There is also an official inquiry pending into the army's shooting of unarmed protesters and uncertainty over possible

The Always is likely to suffer after the unrest. Page 11.

general elections. "It would be naive to assume it is over," said Francis Middlehurst of Crosby Research Ltd.

The SET index lost 13.7 percent during General Suchinda's 48-day rule to close at 718.51 on Friday.

The indicator had weathered a storm triggered by the general's attacks on opposition leaders on May 7, when he called them religious heretics and communist sympathizers.

ROKERS are divided on what overall damage the unrest will have on Thai stocks, long-term and short-term.

"Look at Tiananmen Square," he said, referring to the violent suppression of pro-democracy demonstrations in China, "and what it did to Hong Kong in 1989, and the market there today."

A Hong Kong-based firm, Political & Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd., said that the army shooting of demonstrators in Bangkok last week had given Asia a "black eye," Agence France-Press reported.

There is a risk that some governments, like Indonesia, might respond by becoming even more intolerant of dissent," the firm said in a report.

Costs Drive German Industry to U.S.

By Ferdinand Protzman

BONN — Western German manufacturers have long warned that the rising costs of doing business in their homeland would one day force them to set up new production plants abroad.

Like their American and Japanese counterparts before them, German businesses are expanding their operations abroad as a means of reducing manufacturing costs, as well as hedging against currency fluctuations and protectionist tendencies in the increasingly competitive global marketplace.

Even before the 11-day strike by public-service employees that ended on May 7, German executives complained about being saddled with some uniquely national disadvantages, such as the world's highest rate of corporate taxation and the highest industrial labor costs.

Labor leaders counter that German industrial workers are among the most productive in the world and deserve to have the highest pay, shortest working hours, longest vacations and some of the most generous benefits in Europe.

During the strike, comments by some of Germany's most prominent chief executives went well beyond the usual tactical carping about costs meant to nudge the labor unions toward a speedy settlement.

The exodus of German industry and automotive suppliers has already begun, said Eberhard von Künheim, the chairman of Bayerische Motoren Werke AG.

Edzard Reuter, chairman of Daimler-Benz AG, Germany's largest company and the maker of Mercedes-Benz cars and trucks, agrees.

In the United States, the same process has become a volatile political issue, with labor accusing industry of exporting jobs. But in Western Germany, where government, business and labor have worked closely together since the end of World War II, it is seen as a logical step to keep German companies competitive.

"Globalization is a worldwide trend, so this is totally natural," said Hans Georg Wehner, a board member of the German Trade Union Association, the national labor umbrella group.

"We have clearly swung back into a phase of economic growth in Western Germany as well as in the East," he said.

Earlier this month, the Finance Ministry said gross national product rose a provisional 1.3 percent in the first quarter from the previous quarter and was up 1.2 percent from the first quarter of 1991.

Like other industrialized countries, Germany has begun shifting its focus from GNP, which includes income from foreign investments, to GDP, which measures the value of goods and services produced.

The Federal Statistics Office will release official data on GNP and GDP on June 4. An economist at the office said the statistics were not yet final, but that Mr. Mollmann's forecast of 2.5 to 3 percent GDP growth was probably on target.

GDP growth will outpace expansion in GNP, the economist added, without giving any exact figures.

In a regular monthly report on the economy, Mr. Mollmann said the West German economy had benefited from unusually mild winter weather and extra working days in the first quarter.

Growth will slow in the second quarter as these factors wear, then pick up in the final two quarters of the year, he said.

Domestic demand will stimulate stronger growth in the second half, thanks to the expiry of a 7.5 percent income tax surcharge for unification costs and higher child-care payments, he said.

Growth also should be bolstered by an expected recovery in the world economy, he added.

Werner Verboeket, economist at Commerzbank, agreed. He forecast average GNP growth of around 1.5 percent for the full year, a figure that would need to be revised upward if the world economic recovery is stronger than expected.

Separately, the Munich-based IFO economic-research institute said its latest survey of firms in Western Germany had revealed a significant worsening of business conditions, with nearly all business sectors reporting a lower order, flat output and no sign of a recovery in exports.

Germany Shows Growth Revival In First Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Western Germany's gross domestic product rose by 2.5 to 3 percent in the first quarter from a year earlier, a marked acceleration in growth from the slump of late 1991, Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann said Monday.

Economists had forecast a strong GDP rise in the first quarter, but many said Mr. Möllemann's estimate was better than expected.

The news helped push stocks to a 21-month high in Frankfurt, with the 30-share DAX index rising 8.61 points to 1,811.57.

"Obviously everyone seems to be very bullish for the longer term," said Harald Breitenbach at Dresdner Bank.

Stocks have rallied recently as wage settlements in several industries have calmed fears about inflation and an even tighter monetary policy, and led dealers to bet that the next move in interest rates will be downward.

Aiding that scenario, the executive board of Germany's main public-employees union voted on Monday to override a recent vote by its members and accept a 5.4 percent pay rise agreed upon in mid-May.

The board declared strikes in the sector, which paralyzed many public services recently, formally ended.

The optimism in financial markets stayed intact despite new, headline comments from top Bundesbank officials.

They were led by the central bank's president, Helmut Schlesinger, who said inflation was still too high and that recent wage increases of 5.5 to 6 percent could not be paid for through increases in productivity.

"Under these circumstances, there is no chance to reduce interest rates at this moment," he said.

Still, Mr. Schlesinger said that with luck, inflation in Western Germany could fall under 4 percent by the end of the year, from 4.6 percent currently.

He also sounded an optimistic note on growth, predicting a rise of 2 percent in gross national product for 1992.

Enterprise Zones: New Hopes in U.S.

By Steven Greenhouse

WASHINGTON — The administration is promoting enterprise zones as the centerpiece of its plan to revive U.S. inner cities, but more than 600 cities that have sprouted under state programs have made only a slight dent in urban blight.

Still, after a decade of criticizing the White House for neglecting the cities, many state and local officials and urban experts applaud the administration's proposal, saying every little bit will help.

Enterprise zones are designated areas, usually in run-down city neighborhoods, that offer tax credits and other incentives to attract investment and jobs.

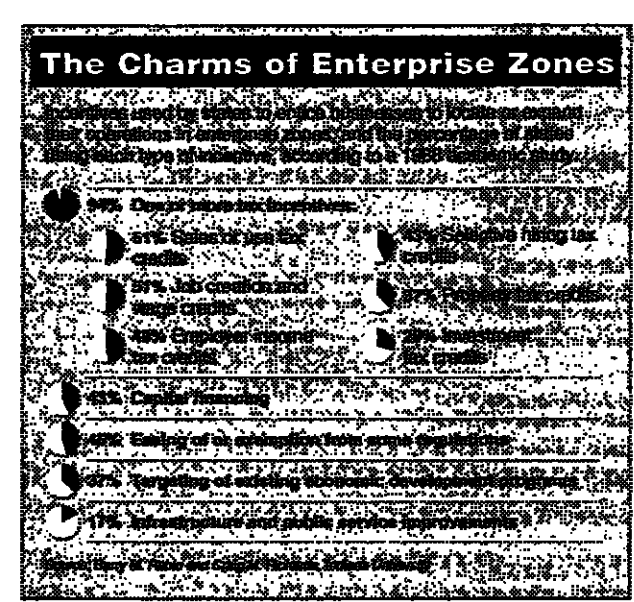
The federal tax credits will not by themselves turn around inner cities, government officials and urban experts say. But by tying the zones into a host of other programs, from job training and increased police patrols to street improvements, experts predict that the zones might make an appreciable difference.

"If you look around the country, there are very few enterprise zones that have a sufficient package of incentives to have a pronounced impact on local development," said Robert Mier, a University of Illinois planning professor who used to be Chicago's director of economic development.

Some urban experts say that judging from the mixed record of the enterprise zones in 36 states, it would be naive to think that such zones can rescue urban America. The more than 600 zones include a few successes, but most have made only a minor mark.

The Park Circle Enterprise Zone, for example, which sprouted in a once-desolate Baltimore neighborhood, now employs 1,400 workers. But teen-age unemployment among blacks in the area still hovers near 40 percent.

In Miami, the enterprise zone in Liberty City, a community where a three-day riot left 18 dead in 1980, has helped create a safer, palpably more prosperous area by using tax incentives to attract a supermarket, new private housing and several manufacturers.



But downtown Gary, Indiana, remains a mosaic of empty lots and boarded-up storefronts. A six-year-old enterprise zone there has failed to attract nearly as many businesses or jobs as anticipated.

"If you have an enterprise zone that makes life better for businesses, then you can perhaps encourage a little job creation," said Christopher Walker, a researcher at the Urban Institute.

President Ronald Reagan pushed for enterprise zones in the early 1980s, but Congress has failed to agree with the Reagan or Bush administrations on setting up such a program.

When the Los Angeles riots catapulted urban problems toward the

U.K. Property Firm In Receivers' Hands

LONDON — Mountleigh Group PLC became the latest casualty of the British property slump on Monday, going into receivership with a debt of £500 million (\$910 million), accountants and other sources said.

The accounting firm KPMG Peat Marwick said it had been appointed receiver to the Mountleigh parent company, KPMG said Mountleigh had a British property portfolio worth around £400 million.

Mountleigh's board met on Saturday and invited banks to have the company put into receivership, a Mountleigh spokesman said.

Under British law, receivers take over a company's assets and either operate it or liquidate it, in the best interests of creditors.

The bankers had been reluctant to sink more money into the embattled property and retail group. It faced £40 million in repayments on a bond issue on Wednesday, which sources close to the company said was the trigger for the collapse.

Barclays PLC is the leader of the lending syndicate to Mountleigh, which includes Bankers Trust, Credit Lyonnais and Citicorp.

Banks in Britain and elsewhere are dealing with a swathe of heavily indebted real estate groups, including Olympia & York Developments Ltd., which this month sought bankruptcy-court protection in North America from creditors that are owed as much as \$12 billion.

Mountleigh is the latest and one of the largest in a series of British property firms to founder in the depths of a recession that has left dozens of office blocks empty and brought to an abrupt end the property boom of the 1980s.

Apart from extensive British property interests, Mountleigh also owns the Spanish retail chain Galerías Preciados.

Tim Hayward, one of the receivers, is already in Madrid holding talks with the management of Galerías Preciados to ensure the chain continues to operate normally, KPMG said.

KPMG said the receivership did not affect the Spanish retailer or other real estate interests in Continental Europe. The position of British subsidiaries is to be assessed on Tuesday, KPMG said.

Stephen James, the other receiver, said in a statement, "Our first priority is an urgent review of the group's property portfolio in order to establish our future strategy."

The crisis at Mountleigh has been building over recent months. In April, the collapse of the £125 million sale of its Merry Hill retail project in the West Midlands started a cash squeeze, and last week it said it was deferring interest payments on another Swiss franc bond issued by a subsidiary.

The loss of confidence in British property companies hit Mountleigh hard last August, when a £96 million rights issue flopped, with shareholders taking up only 12 percent of their entitlement.

Mountleigh reported a pretax loss of £73.7 million for the six months to Oct. 31, 1991, compared with a £12 million profit in the year-earlier period.

Once a textile business, the 129-year-old Mountleigh is one of the oldest companies on Britain's commercial register.

Since 1987, it has bought Galerías Preciados for £153 million, considered then dropped the idea of making a bid for the retail chain Storehouse PLC, and seen the high-profile American investors Nelson Peitz and Peter May come and go as shareholders and company officers.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, D.M., F.F., Lira, S.P., S.F., S.P., Yen, C. and P. Includes rows for Great Britain, France, West Germany, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and other values. Includes rows for Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, etc.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, 180-day, 360-day, and other values. Includes rows for British pound, Canadian dollar, etc.

INTEREST RATES

Emergency Deposits

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other values. Includes rows for 3-month, 6-month, 9-month, 12-month, etc.

Money Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other values. Includes rows for 3-month, 6-month, 9-month, 12-month, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Yield, and other values. Includes rows for Merrill Lynch Money Assets, etc.

GOLD

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other values. Includes rows for 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, 12-month, etc.

Source: Reuters, Standard & Poor's, Bank of Tokyo, etc.

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Analyst Bemoans Britain's Efficiency

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Is the British stock market too efficient?
That might seem an odd notion, since the market took off after the Conservative Party election victory on April 9. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading stocks is up 13.5 percent and has set new highs, closing at 2,715.0 on Friday. (The market was closed for a holiday on Monday.)

Moreover, many analysts contend that the market will rise even more, making it a good bet even after the 32-point rally so far. Paul Walton, the British strategist at James Capel Inc. in London, is so bullish he thinks the FT-SE 100 can reach 3,000 by the end of the year and even 3,500 by mid-1993.

But some investors are not sharing in the enthusiasm. Teton Partners in Boston, a hedge fund manager that takes both long and short positions, thinks the British market is too efficient because too many stocks are followed by too many analysts and investors. This makes it very difficult to find bargains. So Teton prefers mostly looking elsewhere. "Britain is never really on the top of our list," said Susan Boland, the Teton partner who covers Britain. "It is harder for us to find stuff that everyone else has not picked over. I prefer the Continent. The markets are much less efficiently researched."

In one sense, nothing has changed since the British elections—the Conservatives, led by Prime Minister John Major, remain in power. But that was a surprise. As election day approached, the City had moved toward the conclusion that there would be a hung parlia-

ment, with no clear victory for either Labor or the Conservatives.
In the detailed outlooks that many investment firms produced then, the Conservative victory scenario, although downgraded as a possibility, called for an immediate rally and forecast that the FT-SE 100 would rise to 3,000 by the end of the year.
Developments in the rest of Europe have added to the bullish fervor since then. In

'Britain is never really on the top of our list. It is harder for us to find stuff that everyone else has not picked over.'

Susan Boland of Teton Partners.

France, for example, the Socialists have dumped one prime minister and suffered setbacks in regional elections.
The Italian Parliament cannot agree on choosing the new president needed to begin the process of forming a new government because the ruling coalition was rebuffed in recent elections.

Germany has been troubled by public workers' strikes and concerns about the stability of the conservative coalition led by Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

All this seems to mean that Britain is one spot with political stability. There can be five years of a Conservative government before another election. Moreover, the pound has

demonstrated a reassuring stability since its entry into the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System.

So Britain is increasingly seen as a magnet for large institutional investors and portfolio managers looking for Europe's best bets. But at Teton Partners, the British market's magnetism does not have the same attraction. Ms. Boland has only a few stocks in Britain. Two of her picks are small companies that are not in the center of the blue-chip bull's-eye. One is Kwik-Fit, a small company that should benefit from new regulations requiring thicker treads on tires in Britain.
The second company is a small home-builder in southeast England, Berkeley Group, which should get a lift from the turnaround in the British economy that appears to be under way. She said Berkeley's owner had a lot of cash on hand because he stopped building near the top of the housing market. Since the election Berkeley has risen 55.7 percent.

"We are willing to put the time in to do the homework," Ms. Boland said of her picks. "If you are willing to stretch your horizons a bit, you can make money."
But Ms. Boland is not loath to chase after some of the biggies—sometimes. In this case, the stock is Powergen, a utility listed in the FT-SE 100.
"We will still buy the big ones when they look like they are being undervalued in the market," she said. But she sold Powergen in the past week. "We owned it for a while because utilities were cheap before the election. But it has done its thing."
That's the efficient market for you.

Loss and Rights Price Undercut Hafnia Stock

COPENHAGEN—The Danish insurer Hafnia Holding A/S reported Monday a loss of 1.675 billion kroner (\$268.9 million) in the first quarter, due to unrealized losses on its stakes in rival Baltica Holding A/S and Sweden's Forsikrings AB Skandia.
Hafnia also announced what the market considered a very low price for a rights issue to repair its balance sheet, and its stock tumbled in response.
A Hafnia statement said that with the first-quarter loss, its net worth, at book value, had fallen to an estimated 1.45 billion kroner, from 3.125 billion on Jan. 1.
Hafnia said the quarterly loss was about 70 million kroner, before adjusting the two holdings to market value and before financing costs of 160 million kroner. That compared with a loss of 170 million kroner in the first quarter of 1991.
The insurer, which has been involved in a three-way takeover battle with Skandia and Baltica, said it planned to make a 3-for-2 rights issue for holders of its A and B shares, at 105 kroner a share, to raise 1.5 billion kroner.

Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Change
Frankfurt DAX	2,715.0	+13.5
London FTSE 100	2,715.0	+13.5
Paris CAC 40	2,715.0	+13.5
Berlin DAX	2,715.0	+13.5
Amsterdam AEX	2,715.0	+13.5
Brussels BELX 20	2,715.0	+13.5
Stockholm OMX	2,715.0	+13.5
Helsinki HEX	2,715.0	+13.5
Oslo OBX	2,715.0	+13.5
Sao Paulo Ibovespa	2,715.0	+13.5
Manila PSE	2,715.0	+13.5
Bombay S&P	2,715.0	+13.5
Calcutta S&P	2,715.0	+13.5
Delhi S&P	2,715.0	+13.5
London Nikkei	2,715.0	+13.5
Tokyo Nikkei	2,715.0	+13.5
Hong Kong Hang Seng	2,715.0	+13.5
Shanghai SSE	2,715.0	+13.5
Beijing SSE	2,715.0	+13.5
Guangzhou SSE	2,715.0	+13.5
Shenzhen SSE	2,715.0	+13.5
Chengde SSE	2,715.0	+13.5
Chongqing SSE	2,715.0	+13.5
Dongguan SSE	2,715.0	+13.5
Fuzhou SSE	2,715.0	+13.5
Guangzhou SSE	2,715.0	+13.5
Hangzhou SSE	2,715.0	+13.5
Jiangsu SSE	2,715.0	+13.5
Shanghai SSE	2,715.0	+13.5
Shenzhen SSE	2,715.0	+13.5
Suzhou SSE	2,715.0	+13.5
Wenzhou SSE	2,715.0	+13.5
Zhejiang SSE	2,715.0	+13.5

Very briefly:

- Deutsche Babcock AG said its Deutsche Babcock Energie- & Umweltschnik AG subsidiary and ABB Kraftwerke AG had won a 170-million DM (\$105.4 million) order to modernize Romania's Turceni lignite-fired power plant.
- Massey Ferguson Airlines said it hired Salomon Brothers International Ltd. to advise on the sale of a minority stake to a strategic partner.
- LVMH-Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA's profit will rise this year despite short-term weaknesses in its major markets, said Bernard Arnault, chairman of the French luxury-goods conglomerate.
- Aluminerie-Lorraine Holding AG said it had bought a Czechoslovakian technology plant for making fine chemicals; no terms were disclosed.
- The EC Commission said External Affairs Commissioner Frans Andriessen would meet in Washington on Wednesday with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d to try to unblock the GATT trade talks.
- Telefonica de España raised its 1991 dividend to 59 pesetas (58 cents) from 55 pesetas in 1990; it had posted first-quarter 1992 pretax profit of 16.12 billion pesetas, up 19.7 percent, after a 5.6 percent rise for 1991.
- Trelleborg AB said profit after financial items fell 38 percent in this year's first four months, to 201 million kroner (\$34 million); sales rose 2 percent to 7.95 billion kroner.
- The Ljubljana Stock Exchange in newly independent Slovenia will extend trading to three days a week from two beginning this week, with two-hour sessions Tuesday through Thursday, said the floor operations manager, Tomaz Rotar.
- European Community inflation was unchanged at an annual rate of 4.8 percent in April, Eurostat said.

Dollar Subsidies In Limited Trade

FRANKFURT—The dollar dipped a little Monday in a sleepy European session that was robbed of vitality by holidays in Britain and the United States.
The dollar settled at 1.6135 Deutsche marks in late Frankfurt trading, below 1.6180 DM late in London on Friday, and at 129.32 yen, below 129.40 Friday in London. The dollar stood at 1.4857 Swiss francs, down from 1.4885, and at 5.4325 French francs.
There was slight market reaction to comments from Bundesbank President Helmut Schlesinger and his deputy, Hans Tietmeyer, that there was no chance now for a cut in German interest rates, dealers said.

ZONES: U.S. Hopes Initiative Will Ease Urban Blight

(Continued from first finance page)
The administration is backing a \$1.9 billion program to set up 50 federal zones over four years, 15 of them in rural areas.
For businesses expanding or locating in zones, the administration would eliminate capital gains taxes on the sale of investments made in the zones and held for at least two years.
It would also give tax deductions of up to \$50,000 a year for people who buy stock in small companies in the zones. Workers earning up to \$20,000 would receive a 5 percent employment tax credit for the first \$10,500 of wages.
State officials hope the proposed federal program, when combined with state programs, will greatly increase the flow of investment into distressed cities.
There is considerable debate in government and academia about whether enterprise zones actually encourage job creation.
Mr. Kemp says zones have saved or created 180,000 jobs and spurred \$9 billion in private investment.
Critics often say enterprise zones merely woo jobs from other areas, rather than create new jobs. Kantor Brothers Neckwear, a tie maker that moved to a Miami zone from the impoverished East New York section of New York City, is an example.
Scott Kantor, Kantor's general manager, said his company, which has 100 workers, moved to the zone in the Liberty City area of Miami because of the better work force there, not the zone's tax incentives.

EXODUS: German Industry Builds U.S. Presence in Cost-Cutting Moves

(Continued from first finance page)
overdue. Unlike Asia, where many markets are protected by trade barriers, the United States is accessible to foreign businesses, he says.
Daimler, which had sales of \$7.5 billion in the United States in 1991, shares that view. It is pumping \$185 million into its Freightliner heavy-truck subsidiary in Portland, Oregon. The Stuttgart-based conglomerate also is formulating a plan for the Western Hemisphere that includes the possibility of producing Mercedes cars in the United States someday.
Other German companies let their Deutsche marks do the talking in a spate of acquisitions or new ventures in the United States. The latest came on May 7, when the electronics giant Siemens AG completed its purchase of Rolm Co., a telecommunications-equipment manufacturer, from International Business Machines Corp. for some \$1.2 billion.
On May 5, the Job. A. Benckiser GmbH consumer-products group bought the Coy fragrance division of Pizer Inc. for \$440 million. In January, BASF AG, the chemicals concern, purchased the polystyrene operations of Mobil Chemical Co. for some \$300 million.
Deutsche Bank AG, Germany's largest commercial bank, announced earlier this month that it planned to expand its North American operations and increase lending to U.S. companies.
But those moves are mundane compared with BMW's plans. In presenting its 1991 results this month at its Munich headquarters, Mr. von Kleinheim said planning included more foreign plant sites, in Europe as well as overseas.
The automaker is actively looking in the United States, where it is negotiating with South Carolina and Nebraska on possible sites for a \$1 billion assembly plant.
Both states are offering lucrative incentive packages in hopes of getting the first German car-production plant in the United States since Volkswagen closed its Pennsylvania plant in 1967.
Audi AG, a unit of Volkswagen, also is considering the possibility of building an assembly plant in North America to offset the rising costs of producing in Germany.
For the car companies, the attraction of the United States is twofold. Industry analysts estimate that production costs would be 20 to 30 percent less there because of lower labor costs and corporate taxes, as well as cheaper prices for automotive parts. It is also a key market for both companies.
For some nonautomotive manufacturers, lower costs are far less decisive than strategic considerations like guaranteeing access to a huge, affluent market.

Alcatel Cables Stock Slides After Capital Statement

PARIS—Alcatel Cables, the 80.6 percent-owned wire-making subsidiary of Alcatel Alsthom SA of France, said Monday it would raise about 1.4 billion francs (\$257.4 million) of capital to finance the purchases of two related companies.
Claude Bovis, chairman of Alcatel Cables, said 1992 sales would rise to "at least 32 to 33 billion francs," from 27.48 billion in 1991, because of the purchase of Alcatel Cable Iberica of Spain and Alcatel STK of Norway. The stock market, however, reacted badly after the news of the 1.3 billion-to-1.5 billion franc capital increase, and Alcatel Cables shares slid by 216 francs, or 4.6 percent, to 4,500 francs.
The two subsidiaries are already coordinated by Alcatel Cables, but STK is 80 percent controlled by Alcatel NV, the telecommunications unit of Alcatel Alsthom. Alcatel Cable Iberica is 100 percent held by Alcatel Standard Electric SA, an Alcatel NV subsidiary. Alcatel NV holds two-thirds of Alcatel Cables, while Alcatel Alsthom directly owns 15.3 percent. Alcatel Alsthom is buying RTT Corp.'s 30 percent stake in Alcatel NV, which will give it full control.
Mr. Bovis did not give details of the capital increase, but he said he thought Alcatel Alsthom would subscribe. He said his company would continue to seek acquisitions, and while European possibilities may have peaked, the United States and Japan remained fertile ground. (AFX, AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

Bouygues Issue to Raise 1 Billion FF

PARIS—Bouygues SA will increase its capital by 1,044 billion francs (\$192.2 million) through the issue of 1,712,000 new shares, the French construction company said Monday.
The price is 610 francs a share; the stock closed Monday at 645 francs.
Bouygues, whose prospective purchase of the East German builder Elbo Bau AG was announced Monday by the Treuhanderanstalt, said the new capital would give it the means "to pursue its development both in core activities and in diversification in France and abroad." Elbo Bau has annual sales of 1.1 billion DM (\$679 million).
The French portion of the two-part issue, 1.22 million shares, will be a 1-for-14 rights issue with an exercise deadline of June 11. The other part will be open to international investors.

Brussels Sets Options Trade

BRUSSELS—Belgium's futures and options exchange will begin long-awaited trading in stock options next month, the exchange said Monday.
Options on the stock of Delhaize Frères & Co., a retailer, and Petrofina SA, an oil company, will be the first introduced. The Belfor exchange said Belfor plans to start options trading later in Electrabel, Solvay SA, Société Générale de Belgique SA and Union Minière SA.
The options contracts will have 20 underlying shares and will mature every three months.
Trading hours in the options will be the same as on the main CATS forward market on the Brussels Bourse.
Belfor began trading government bond futures in December.

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Key Data	1990	1991	% Change
In SF. m			
Net Revenues	60.5	66.6	10
Cash Flow	16.4	18.4	12
Net Income	12.8	14.1	10
Dividends	7.2	7.2	-
Total Assets	359.5	387.0	8
Capital and Reserves	103.1	109.7	6
Staff	239	221	-8

The Bank's operational results for fiscal 1991 were up by roughly 10% over the previous year. Although revenues fell short of projections, our situation improved as regards operating expenses and client assets. Total deposits grew by over 15%, chiefly fueled by good portfolio performance. Allowing for the further reduction in our staff, aggregate client assets per employee rose 25%. This enhanced efficiency is obviously the fruit of our relentless efforts to rationalize, as well as of the capital spending we have undertaken for this purpose in recent years.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agency France Press May 25

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	44 439	+13.5
Brussels	205 270	+13.5
Frankfurt	2,715.0	+13.5
London	2,715.0	+13.5
Paris	2,715.0	+13.5
Sao Paulo	2,715.0	+13.5
Singapore	2,715.0	+13.5
Tokyo	2,715.0	+13.5
Zurich	2,715.0	+13.5

INTERNATIONAL GUIDES

(Continued From Back Page)

Agency	Address	Phone
BELLE EPOCH	100, rue de la Harpe, Paris	01 47 33 85 22
MERCEDES	9, rue de Valenciennes, Paris	01 47 33 85 22
INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS	212-745-7900 New York, USA	
DEBUTANTE	100, rue de la Harpe, Paris	01 47 33 85 22
ESCORTS & GUIDES	908.60.30.70 mobile phone	
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE	100, rue de la Harpe, Paris	01 47 33 85 22
MUNICH WELCOME	908.60.30.70 mobile phone	
ZURICH ESCORT SERVICE	100, rue de la Harpe, Paris	01 47 33 85 22

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Food

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	120.00	+0.50
Barley	110.00	+0.50
Rice	130.00	+0.50
Soybeans	140.00	+0.50
Corn	100.00	+0.50
Wheat	120.00	+0.50
Barley	110.00	+0.50
Rice	130.00	+0.50
Soybeans	140.00	+0.50
Corn	100.00	+0.50

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SPORTS BASEBALL

Cone Hurls Mets Over Giants, 6-0

The Associated Press

David Cone is making a point of starting out strong and finishing stronger.

He demonstrated that Sunday, throwing a four-hitter for his second straight shutout and fourth

NATIONAL LEAGUE

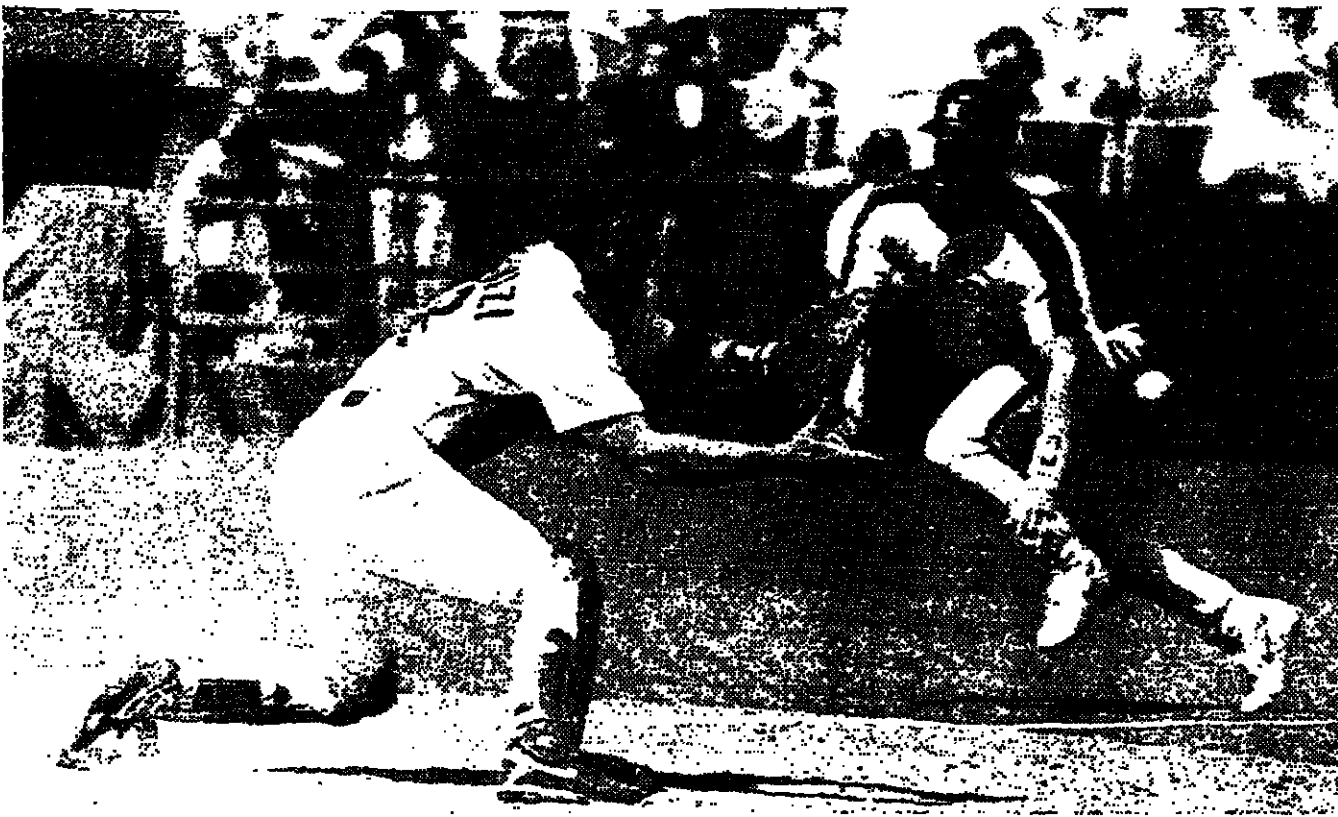
this year in the New York Mets' 6-0 victory over the Giants in San Francisco.

Cone walked one and struck out 10 in becoming the first opposition pitcher in 42 games to throw a complete game against the Giants this season. He began the game by retiring 13 straight before Matt Williams singled in the fifth inning.

The Mets got to Trevor Wilson early, building a 3-0 lead by the second inning as Dick Schofield contributed a run-scoring double and Dave Magadan and Chico Walker had run-scoring singles.

Dodgers 4, Pirates 2: In Los Angeles, Todd Benizinger hit his first homer for the Dodgers as Pittsburgh fell to 1-5 on its West Coast trip.

Kevin Gross struck out nine in seven innings. He extended his



The St. Louis catcher Tom Pagnozz was ready as Houston's Jeff Bagwell and the ball headed home. Bagwell beat the throw to score.

streak to 21 innings with at least one strikeout, and has fanned 34 over 23 innings in his last three starts. Not since Sandy Koufax struck out 35 from July 27 to Aug. 5, 1966, has a Dodgers pitcher fanned more in three straight starts.

Cubs 6, Padres 4: Ryne Sandberg

homered for the second straight day and drove in three runs for Chicago in San Diego.

Sandberg hit an RBI single in the first inning and a two-run homer in the fourth against Jose Melendez. Doug Strange hit his first homer since 1989 for the Cubs.

In earlier games, reports of which appeared Monday in some editions of the International Herald Tribune:

Reds 8, Phillies 3: Hal Morris opened a seven-run seventh with a triple and capped it with a three-run double as Cincinnati won in Philadelphia.

A throwing error by second baseman Wally Backman on what would've been an inning-ending double play enabled two runs to score and put the Reds ahead 4-2.

Braves 2, Expos 1: John Smoltz struck out 15, breaking the team record and tying the franchise mark, as Atlanta won in Montreal. Smoltz fanned Gary Carter for the final out, surpassing the Atlanta mark of 14 set by Denny Lemaster on Aug. 14, 1966, against Philadelphia. Warren Spahn struck out 15 for the Milwaukee Braves on Sept. 16, 1960, also against the Phillies.

Mack Leads Twins' 15-0 Rout of Tigers

The Associated Press

Shane Mack hits well against a lot of teams, as shown by his career .296 batting average. But he loves the Detroit Tigers more than anyone else.

Mack had a .418 career average against the Tigers going into Sunday's game, and he picked up right where he left off, going 2-5 with a grand slam and a double, as the Twins posted a 15-0 rout in Detroit.

Mack was a key to the rout. His double led off a two-run first, and his grand slam came with two out in the fourth and the score still 2-0. Minnesota's season-high 18 hits and 15 runs made the pitching less important, but Bill Krueger didn't mind. He shut out the Tigers on four hits in his seven innings.

White Sox 8, Blue Jays 1: In Chicago, Tim Lincecum had two hits, drove in two runs and scored twice, as Kirk McCaskill and the White Sox handed Toronto its ninth loss in 15 games.

Rangers 4, Royals 3: Ivan Rodriguez's bloop single with one out in the 13th scored Kevin Reimer from second base in Arlington, Texas, as Texas won its third straight game.

Mariners 5, Indians 4: Kevin Mitchell's pinch-hit two-run single with two outs in the

AMERICAN LEAGUE

bottom of the ninth in Seattle capped a three-run rally that overtook Cleveland.

In earlier games, reports of which appeared Monday in some editions of the International Herald Tribune:

Orioles 6, Angels 4: In Baltimore, Brady Anderson and Cal Ripken homered and drove in two runs apiece as the Orioles ended California's star-crossed road trip with a loss. The victory moved the Orioles into first place in the AL East, a half game ahead of Toronto.

California lost seven of nine games, and its manager, during the East Coast swing, Manager Buck Rodgers was among 12 people hurt Thursday in a bus accident.

Yankees 8, Brewers 7: The Yankees rallied from a six-run deficit in New York and beat Milwaukee on Matt Nokes's RBI single with one out in the ninth.

The Yankees had played four consecutive extra-inning games, one short of the major league record set by Detroit in 1908, and appeared headed for another until Don Mattingly opened the ninth with an opposite-field double to left off Bruce Ruffin.

Roberto Kelly was intentionally walked and Mel Hall grounded to first, advancing the runners. Danny Tartabull was intentionally walked, loading the bases, and Nokes followed with the game-winning single.

Cardinals 4, Astros 3: Tom Pagnozz's solo home run with one out in the bottom of the ninth lifted the Cardinals over visiting Houston and a half-game ahead of Pittsburgh for first place in the NL East.

Pagnozz's first homer of the season came off Al Osumi and barely cleared the left-center field fence, which was moved in this season.

Benny Distefano got a career-high four hits for Houston. His two-out single in the eighth off Todd Worrell tied it at 4.

Sports as Part of the Problem

Ex-NFL Star Has Iconoclastic Message for Riot-Torn L.A.

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — The topic was the role participatory sports should play in the revitalization of inner-city Los Angeles following the recent riots. Jim Brown, the Hall of Fame football running back turned entrepreneur and activist, was making far too much sense to interrupt:

"We had good sports programs for a while to occupy minds and serve as a catalyst," Brown said. "But to bring about real change now, we should forget about the quick fix of sports. Sports are just for a few people. Because a few black people make it and are idolized, the masses are left behind."

"In other communities, sports are put in proper perspective. Sports are an addendum to academic, cultural, entrepreneurial pursuits. Writers, teachers, artists, people who should be at the forefront of cultural stimulation are made secondary to sportsmen."

"I'm a sportsman. But let's face it, sportsmen are court jesters to a society that sees us as intellectually inferior. We idolize Magic and Michael, and they're physical geniuses, nice guys. But they're no geniuses. What sportsmen are decision-makers? How many Koreans are great sportsmen? Probably none. But they become great entrepreneurs, they take care of their families and each other and make sure their people make education a priority."

This is not a new theme for Brown. But more people are interested in what he has to say, espe-

cially in light of his work with two Los Angeles gangs, Crips and Bloods, and his "Amer-I-Can" program, which is about the powerless empowering themselves.

He knows there is irony in the fact that he made his name as the greatest running back in the history of football, but now says sports is more the problem than a solution.

"I know what people think," he said. "They think I should be appreciative — and I am — because

'Sportsmen are court jesters to a society that sees us as intellectually inferior.'

Jim Brown

my football career allowed me to enjoy competition and make some money. But what people don't mention is I graduated on time. I didn't have to go back to school for a single credit."

"I left sports at 29 years old as the league's MVP," he added. "I was a highly paid, over-glamorized gladiator. The decision-makers are the men who own, not the ones who play. I was never under an illusion as to who was the boss."

"It's strange that we give a college professor no credit and an athlete with no credits the seat of a

king. Yes, we need sports programs, but as a second agenda. Yes, they're needed, but not before the concept of family, of education, of community, of country. Yes, we want those programs added, but after the restoration of education and economic opportunity. I want to see two parents, good schools, a nice home, good libraries, then we sports programs and facilities. There are only a few kids who can make it that way."

On quite a few evenings, people go a long way to hear Brown's message, which spurs no feelings among professional athletes, managers and politicians who have long been the vanguard of black Los Angeles. You wind through the Hollywood Hills to the point that you think no more road remains, and there is Brown's home. On one recent evening, celebrities were outnumbered by gang members by about 50 to 1. Crips and Bloods, who entered skeptically tell Brown they are willing to back his effort not only to keep peace but to make self-empowerment a reality.

"I see the same things I saw in the '60s: the rallies, the ministers leading the way, the politicians chasing headlines," Brown said. "Over time, you see things more clearly."

Brown tells a story about the boxer Muhammad Ali, his friend and confidant.

"Muhammad went to Africa, he was sent really by Jimmy Carter, Brown said. And they sent word to President Carter. 'We love him, we admire him, but this is business. Please send a diplomat.'"

Zimbabwe's Johnstone Wins British PGA

The Associated Press

WENTWORTH, England — Tony Johnstone of Zimbabwe shot a seven-under 65 to win the British PGA golf tournament by two strokes Monday, edging Gordon Brand Jr. of Scotland and Jose-Maria Olazabal of Spain.

"I'd like to take Superman on for two rounds now," Johnstone said. "I knew it was going to feel great to have a win like this, but it feels better. By now everybody should feel like this at least once in their life."

The Zimbabwean finished on a 16-under-par total of 272, but Olazabal's second-place finish

moved Johnstone from second place on the European Tour money list. The top two European Tour earners gain entry to the U.S. Open in June.

Johnstone hit the lead with an eagle and three birdies on the outward nine, and extended the lead with a birdie on the 12th as Magnus Svensson of Sweden, the overnight leader, and Brand both bogied.

Svensson finished three strokes behind Johnstone, equal on 13-under with Gary Evans of England.

The top American was Peter Terevainen with a five-under total of 283.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

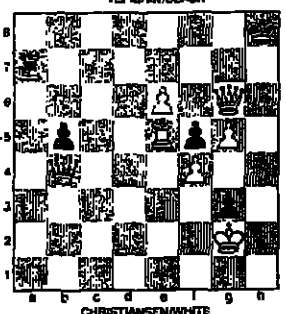
IN the Klooster International Tournament in Ter Apel, the Netherlands, Larry Christiansen of the United States played against Vladimir Yepishin of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Christiansen's victory got him off to a good start in the six-player event in late March.

When Ernst Gruenfeld first played his defense against Alexander Alekhine in Vienna 1922, Alekhine's choice was 4 Bg3, but White's loss of the game cannot be attributed to that. In recent years, 4...Ne4 has usually been followed by 5 Bb4, but just lately 5 Bf4 is being tried again for the sake of variety.

On 7 e3, it would not be a good idea to attempt to hold the pawn with 7...Be6 because 8 Rb1 b6 9 Nf3 Bg7 10 Ng5 Bd5 11 e4 h6 12 ed hg 13 Qe4 is strong for White.

Christiansen's 11 Re1 was an improvement over 11 Rb1 Bf5! 12 Rb3 (12 Rb7? Na5 13 Be7 Qe8 was material) on 13 cd Re8 14 Qe4 b6, which occurred in a Shirov-Yepishin game in Brno, Czechoslovakia, last year.

On 12...cd, it is usual to recapture with 13 cd, but that leads to drawish play. Christiansen's 13 ed! was based on the idea that after 13...Re8 14 h3 Na5 15 Bb3, the power of the white center would be increased by 15...Nb3 16 ab. Moreover, 15...Nc4 loses a pawn to 16 Qe2. Consequently, with 15...Re8 Yepishin had to allow 16 c4.



Position after 34...Kb8

the white center with 18...b5 19 c5, but quite soon, after 24 Qc3, there was a chance either that White could get use out of the passed c5 pawn or else stage a breakthrough with a timely Bf3 and d5. Yepishin's 24...c5 25 de Rc5 took care of that threat, but Christiansen got a passed e pawn after 27 e6 f5.

Yepishin correctly simplified with 30...Na2 31 Qe3 Nf3 32 Qf3 and 33...Rd1 34 Rd1, yet the e6 pawn was still an annoyance.

After 45...Qd1, White was not getting anywhere, but Christiansen kept trying, even if it meant giving a pawn back with 46 Re1 Qd3 47 Kg2 Qa3.

Even though Christiansen won a pawn with 39 Qa6, winning the game was difficult because most simplifications to rook-and-pawn endings would result in draws. But Yepishin had to avoid

43...Re6? 44 Re6 Qe6 45 Qb7 followed by 46 Qb5 with a winning queen and pawn ending.

After 49 b4, there would be no way for White to win following 49...Qe1 50 Qe7 Kh6 because White cannot guard his king against perpetual check and simultaneously promote his e pawn.

Yepishin's attempt to expose the white king with 49...e5? 50 hg h4 was sharply turned back by Christiansen's 51 Re5 hg 52 f4! And the attempt to achieve a mating attack with 52...Ra7 was destroyed by the American's 53 Qf6 Kg8 54 Qg6 Kh8 55 Re2! After 59 Kh2, there was no way to stop the promotion of the e7 pawn, so Yepishin gave up.

White	Black
1. e4	1... e5
2. e5	2... c6
3. d4	3... d5
4. Bg3	4... Ne4
5. Bb4	5... Qe8
6. c4	6... Qe7
7. e3	7... Be6
8. Rb1	8... b6
9. Nf3	9... Bg7
10. Ng5	10... Bd5
11. e4	11... h6
12. ed	12... hg
13. Qe4	13... Qe4
14. h3	14... Na5
15. Bb3	15... Nb3
16. ab	16... Nc4
17. c4	17... e6
18. b5	18... c5
19. c5	19... d5
20. de	20... Rc5
21. e6	21... f5
22. f5	22... Na2
23. Qe3	23... Nf3
24. Qf3	24... Rd1
25. Rd1	25... Rd1
26. Re1	26... Qd3
27. Kg2	27... Qa3
28. Qa6	28... Qd1
29. Qd1	29... Qd3
30. Na2	30... Nf3
31. Qe3	31... Nf3
32. Qf3	32... Rd1
33. Rd1	33... Rd1
34. Rd1	34... Rd1
35. Re1	35... Qd3
36. Qa6	36... Qd1
37. Qd1	37... Qd3
38. Na2	38... Nf3
39. Qe3	39... Nf3
40. Qf3	40... Rd1
41. Rd1	41... Rd1
42. Re1	42... Qd3
43. Qa6	43... Qd1
44. Qd1	44... Qd3
45. Na2	45... Nf3
46. Qe3	46... Nf3
47. Qf3	47... Rd1
48. Rd1	48... Rd1
49. Re1	49... Qd3
50. Qa6	50... Qd1
51. Qd1	51... Qd3
52. Na2	52... Nf3
53. Qe3	53... Nf3
54. Qf3	54... Rd1
55. Rd1	55... Rd1
56. Re1	56... Qd3
57. Qa6	57... Qd1
58. Qd1	58... Qd3
59. Na2	59... Nf3
60. Qe3	60... Nf3
61. Qf3	61... Rd1
62. Rd1	62... Rd1
63. Re1	63... Qd3
64. Qa6	64... Qd1
65. Qd1	65... Qd3
66. Na2	66... Nf3
67. Qe3	67... Nf3
68. Qf3	68... Rd1
69. Rd1	69... Rd1
70. Re1	70... Qd3
71. Qa6	71... Qd1
72. Qd1	72... Qd3
73. Na2	73... Nf3
74. Qe3	74... Nf3
75. Qf3	75... Rd1
76. Rd1	76... Rd1
77. Re1	77... Qd3
78. Qa6	78... Qd1
79. Qd1	79... Qd3
80. Na2	80... Nf3

Answers tomorrow

BOOKS

CITY BOYS: Cagney, Bogart, Garfield

By Robert Sklar. 311 pages. \$27.50. Princeton University Press, 41 William Street, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Reviewed by Gerald Weales

ONE of the grand old New York cliches is that the only way a boy could escape the trap of life on the Lower East Side was to dance his way out or shoot his way out. In a sense, James Cagney did both. A chorus boy who became an American icon in "The Public Enemy," Cagney is an obvious choice to represent the City Boy. Robert Sklar's study of this archetype "This figure was not merely a gangster or a tough guy," Sklar says, "but was rooted in the language and mannerisms of urban male street life."

Cagney shares space in "City Boys" with Humphrey Bogart and John Garfield. Garfield, who came to Hollywood from the Group Theatre in 1938, made an impressive debut in a featured role in "Four Daughters" as a City Boy for the late 1930s. "More victim than rebel, more social case than social phenomenon, more a pouter than a fighter, the Garfield screen persona was reactive, a product of environment and chance."

The persona that Bogart finally found is a late-blooming City Boy. A middle-class WASP who played juvenile roles on Broadway, Bogart had to transform himself into a tough guy. That led only to a long string of conventional gangster roles (with impressive exceptions in "The Petrified Forest" and "Dead End") until he mastered the "fusion of comedy and menace" in his Sam Spade in "The Maltese Falcon." It was a nice reworking of the City Boy for World War II, coming closer to the GI temperament than the too-brave soldiers in most wartime films.

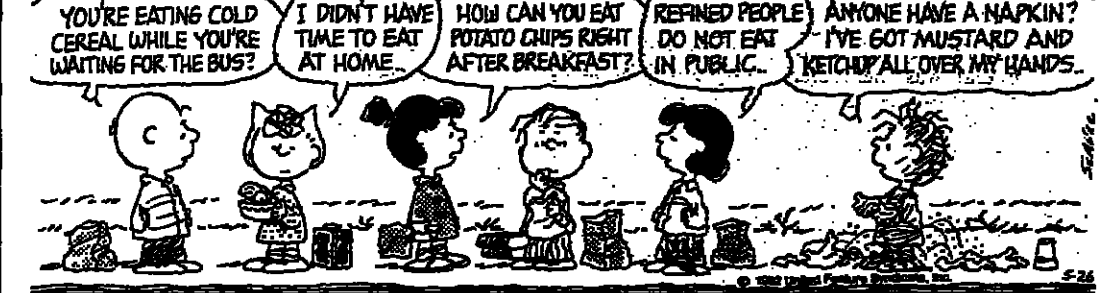
The most fascinating part of the book, based on Sklar's immersion in studio archives, shows Warner Brothers struggling to contain the three. Cagney fought to escape the image that had made him a star while Hal Wallis kept pressuring directors to give us the good old arrogant, violent Cagney. Bogart spent years giving routine performances in bad movies or secondary roles, the studio forcing him back onto the conveyor belt whenever he appeared to be turning into a real performer. Despite the public response to "Four Daughters," the studio tried to make a mini-Cagney out of Garfield, losing some of his best qualities — his sex appeal, for instance — in the process.

The material in "City Boys" is intrinsically interesting, the research impressive, Sklar's insights frequently revealing, but that does not mean that the book is as effective as its promise. The multiple approaches and the three main figures impose a fragmentary structure as we jump from subject to subject, actor to actor. One expects Sklar to pop up in the divisive white space to cry out, "Meanwhile..."

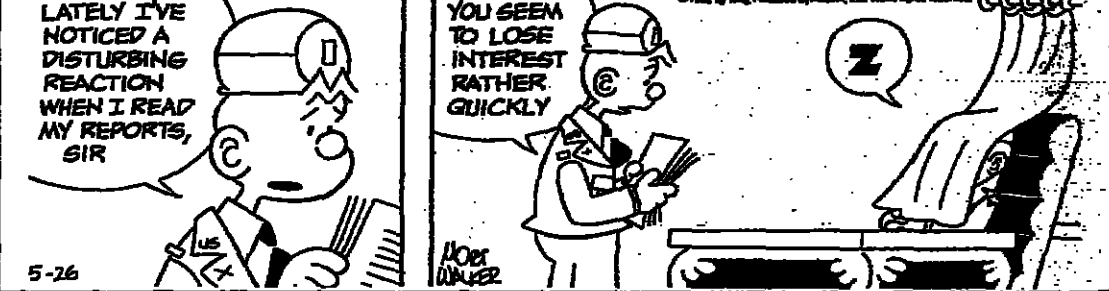
I could list things that grated on me, but there is enough good material in "City Boys" to recommend it.

Gerald Weales, the author of "Carned Goods as Cavalry: American Film Comedy in the 1930s," wrote this for The Washington Post.

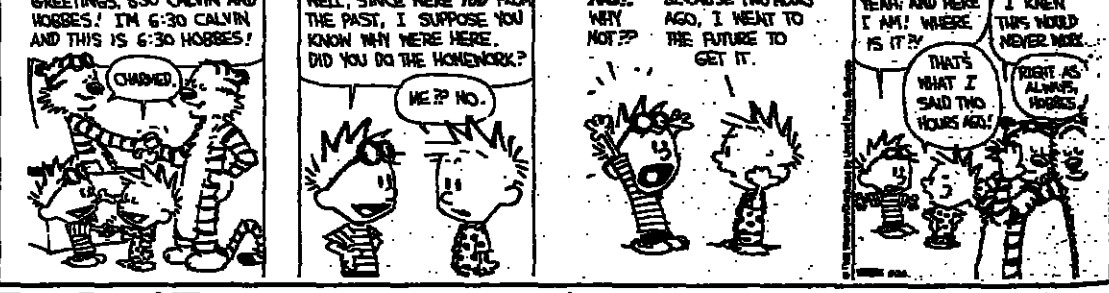
PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



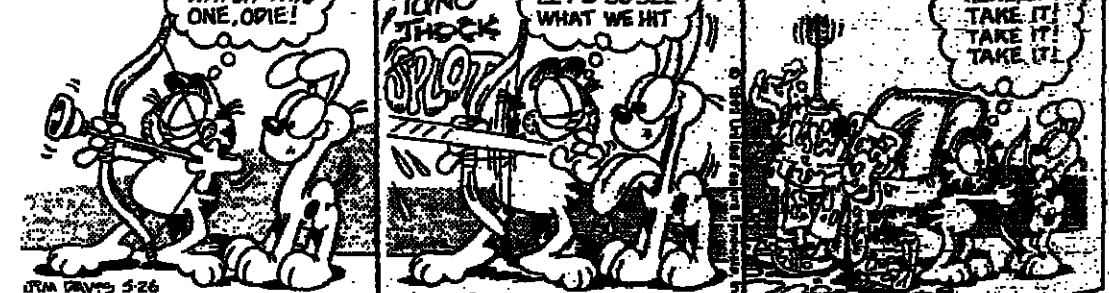
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



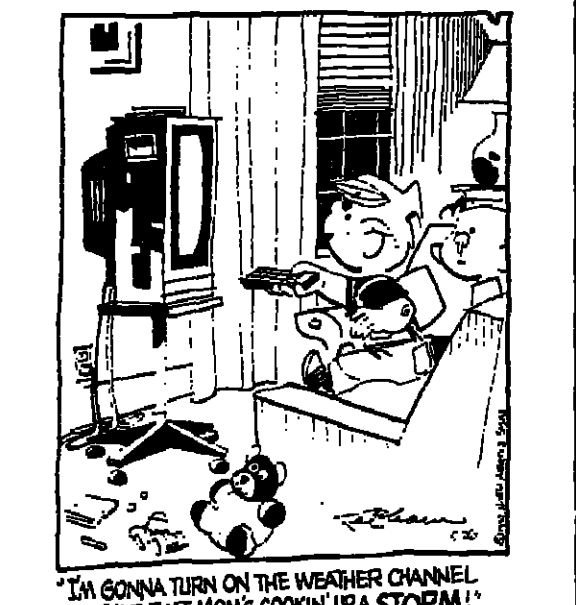
GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SESCH

ENSIO

TARGEY

BEDFAL

ANSWER THE

Answers tomorrow

SPORTS FRENCH OPEN

The Thunder Before the Deluge

By Ian Thomson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Pete Sampras, No. 3 seed here, was expected by many to fall on Monday. This is because Sampras is not comfortable on clay, and his first-round opponent was the 6-foot-6-inch Marc Rosset of Switzerland. Rosset, an ace who plays to the rhythm of a stringed puppet, was when he lunges up for the ball at the service line, all of his segments suddenly align themselves as do the planets on the most dangerous day of your life, and the sky swirls to an angry, foamy gray, and the line judges leaning into the gale appear braver than Aeneas or Odysseus.

It is important that we remain levelheaded. Very well then. Last summer, at Wimbledon, Marc Rosset recorded the fastest serve of the year, 134 mph (217 kph), but on Monday a man of science decided that his basher was twice that speed, if not three times. (Actually the man only took science, in high school.) When this Marc Rosset, 1.95 meters tall, swept at the air, he swooshed and the trees around court No. 1 swayed like beeping gaspalsingers. One he floundered around the poles. If Rosset's fast-serve was so big he would have floated away into his own vacuum. At least three times, and let the witnesses bear testimony, at least three times he produced some boom, which, as we all know, are often mistaken for thunder.

The only problem in Rosset's game is his backhand, which he backs away from as if it were carrying a gun. From the first point, Sampras was serving to his backhand, and Rosset was dancing backwards, clockwise, feet kicking out like a chorus girl being pulled off the stage. Except that he would jam his right foot into the clay and all of a sudden this thing that could only be heard would come whistling around his hips and the ball would compact into the size of something you might hit off the eye with a driver.

"Perhaps we have made this Marc Rosset, 21,

out to be more than he really is. By other measures, he is ranked only 42d in the world, and Sampras could have beat him a couple of times. Sampras won the first set on a tiebreaker, mainly because at this point in the day Rosset was not totally focused. He went up 5-4 in the tiebreaker on a hugging rally at the net, celebrated with one of those Jimmy Connors fist dances that Rosset does not quite have down yet, at least not for public display — perhaps he was feeling a little embarrassed — and then he gave away the next two points, including a weak double-fault, which allowed Sampras to serve for the set.

To this point they had been trading off aces and service winners fairly equitably, but suddenly Rosset threw his racket to the ground with a shriek, picked it up, and then began to make the world spin a little bit faster. They shared the next two sets, with Sampras now leading 2-1, when Rosset began serving to a rhythm. His aces were almost predictable. He went up 4-1 in the fourth set — ace, ace, ace. Sampras merely walked back and forth as if it were dress rehearsal.

Rosset won that set, 6-3, and now, finally,

Sampras bravely attempted aggression. For most of the day he made passes at the net only if the invitation was plain, but now he was trying to attack off his serve, and in winning the opening game of the final set he seemed to be throwing Rosset off stride. Until it was time for him to serve again, that is. Serving new balls, heaced Sampras while drawing even at 1-1.

Sampras held serve, then braced another ace. He accepted these indignities without a shrug. The truth is that Sampras is 20 years old with a 55-year-old walk. He moves from place to place hunched over, looking at his shoes, which on this surface elicited a sort of necessary patience. He was willing to go the full course, if only to tire out his opponent.

Suddenly, with Sampras leading 2-1 in the fifth, the monster began to droop. The crusher probably came with an approaching Rosset forehand that appeared to be a sure and horrific winner until Sampras reached up and caught it softly in his right hand. He tossed the ball to the umpire. The ball had been ripped open. The umpire did not know what to do with such a thing. Finally he stuffed it in his pocket.

Sampras won the replay of that point and went on to break Rosset. Sampras's opponent was still swinging just as mightily, but with indifferent results, at least as far as simple men can observe.

What seems clear now is that an afternoon of Marc Rosset serves had affected the balance of nature, tossing it out of kilter. The sky turned suddenly black and the rain began to fall in drops as large as 5-franc pieces. It rained for 40 days and 40 nights — apologies, that should read 40 minutes and another 40 minutes — until at last the day's matches had to be suspended, with Sampras leading 4 games to 2 and serving in the fifth set.

Thus was Marc Rosset allowed a night to rest up for the final games of this match, to be played Tuesday. May Pete Sampras wear his galoshes.



Jim Courier en route to victory Monday against Niclas Kroon.

Courier Crushes Qualifier, Rain Disrupts Play

By Nick Stout
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The unlucky Swede who drew Jim Courier for his first match in the 1992 French Open tennis tournament was saying that if he had put money on the event before it began, he would have bet on Courier.

After a 7-6 (7-2), 6-4, 6-2 thrashing on Monday, the Swede, 26-year-old Niclas Kroon, said, "I'd still put money on him."

One potential obstacle was removed from Courier's path in defense of his title when Andrei Medvedev, a 17-year-old clay-court from Kiev, upset Jakob Hlasek, the No. 16 seed, 7-4, 6-0, 3-6, 6-3.

Another victor Monday was Carlos Costa, the up-and-coming Spaniard whom Courier beat for the Italian title earlier this month.

Costa, the season's hot clay-court attraction and the No. 9 seed here, beat Karsten Braasch, an unseeded German, 6-1, 6-0, 3-6, 6-3.

Costa's successes this spring include the championships of Estoril and Barcelona. He was the losing finalist in Madrid and Rome and a semi-finalist at Hamburg.

Courier has been working hard at building stamina for the potentially long matches here. He has also been training with his two coaches, Brad Stone and José Higueras, on fundamentals, notably on developing a respectable slice backhand and volley to go with his fearsome forehand.

"A lot of guys will say that the talented people will get to the top," Courier said, "but I'll tell you that even with talent you have to work to get there."

"My career goal," he added, "is to do everything I can to be the best tennis player that I can be. I don't even want to say, 'What if I had done this?'"

As for his prospects of winning a second French championship, Courier was upbeat.

"I'm feeling very confident about the way I'm playing," he said. "Win or lose, I'm going to walk out with my head high."

On the women's front, two former champions, Stefri Graf and Arantza Sánchez Vicario, took the first small steps toward the 1992 title with convincing victories. Graf eliminated Rene Simpson-Alter of Canada, 6-3, 6-1, and Sánchez stopped Katarina Oeljeklaus of Germany, 6-0, 6-2.

Graf, the No. 2 seed, was beaming with confidence.

"When you realize that some things are starting to work better," she said, "you enjoy it more."

Mary Joe Fernandez and Jana Novotna also advanced. Monica Seles will open the defense of her title Tuesday.

Jazz Coolly Find Their Groove, Tying Series as the Blazers Overheat

By Michael Martinez
New York Times Service

SALT LAKE CITY — Their reputation was built on the cool and calm efficiency of their style, but the Portland Trail Blazers simply self-destructed at the worst time.

Now, a National Basketball Association Western Conference final that seemed likely to end routinely has become a three-game playoff.

The Trail Blazers, who figured to end this series quickly, lost their collective composure on Sunday and then lost Game 4 of their four-of-seven-game series, 121-112, to the revived Utah Jazz, who tied it at two games each.

"The teams go to Portland for a fifth game Tuesday. They are insured of a return to Salt Lake City for at least a sixth game Thursday.

The Blazers hardly seemed like the team that "was" methodical through the first two rounds of the playoffs. They were assessed six technical fouls, including two technical fouls, and an automatic ejection on Clyde Drexler with 1 minute 30 seconds remaining.

The Jazz scored 13 of their last 15 points at the free-throw line and made a team-record 48 free throws on 55 attempts.

"They were frustrated," said Jeff

Malone, the Utah guard, who made 13 of 14 foul shots and finished with 28 points. "I could see it in their faces. They lost their composure."

Perhaps no one wilted more than the usually placid Drexler, who was continually upset over a failure to get foul calls in his favor. He had 27 points, but he took himself out of the game after sinking a 3-point shot with 1:38 left that brought the Blazers to within 6 points, 116-110.

Drexler, believing he was fouled by Jeff Malone on the basket, complained bitterly at the other end of the floor before Joe Crawford, one of the game officials, gave him a second technical.

Although Malone missed the free throw, the Blazers scored just two points the rest of the game.

Drexler, asked if his team had lost some of its composure down the stretch, said: "Our team is very composed. If you don't feel that things are going the same on both ends, you have a right to be upset. It's not fair, but sometimes it's justified."

The Blazers got into a quick tempo, exactly what they wanted, but

then they hurt themselves with fouls and with incessant complaining.

They had been persistent most of the game, coming back from 11 points down, 71-60, to take the lead on a 31-point basket by Porter that made it 91-90 with 9:27 to play.

But after Karl Malone, who finished with 33 points, hit two free throws to get back the lead, Jazz

reserve Blue Edwards ran off 7 consecutive points to eventually put Utah ahead, 99-95.

Drexler made a 3-pointer, but Jeff Malone's basket and, later, his running jumper, pushed Utah into a 103-98 advantage.

Portland got close once more, 106-105, on a layup by Kevin Duckworth and a 3-point jumper

from Porter, who had a team-high 34, but then the Blazers crumbled.

"That pace fits Portland," Edwards said. "We want to control the tempo and hold them to 100 points or less. A couple of things didn't go their way, but it wasn't exactly their doing. The officials called some close plays, and we frustrated them with our defense."

The Jazz had built a 64-56 halftime lead, but only after a sluggish and worrisome start. They missed five of their first six shots of the game. The Blazers made four of five, and before the game was five minutes old, Portland held a 12-7 lead.

But Utah gathered its momentum quickly. The Jazz pulled even at 13-13, and the game was tied seven times in the first quarter.

Price, one of the league's premier point guards, is the key to Cleveland's offense. He is a shooting threat from 3-point range, he is an adept passer and his ability to penetrate and pass sets up Cleveland's other players. But Jordan kept Price in check, which threw the Cavaliers' offense out of sync.

"We can't stand around on offense, and we have to move the ball," said Cavaliers Coach Lenny Wilkens. "This team has always responded after a loss. I have no reason to think we'll do otherwise this time."



RAD BREAK — The world-class long jumper Llewellyn Starks, his right leg broken below the knee, grimacing in mid-jump at the New York Games. Starks, 25, ranked fourth in the world, suffered a compound fracture of the tibia and a fracture of the fibula when he hit the takeoff board for his third jump. The injury ended his hopes of competing in the U.S. Olympic trials.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Playoffs

CONFERENCE FINALS (Best-of-7)

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Portland 27 29 27 28-112
Utah 27 27 26 33-91

PORTLAND: Korbey 24-54, Williams 14-43, Duckworth 6-10-0-12, Drexler 9-21-7-9-27, Parler 9-14-12-24, Robinson 6-10-1-13, Algee 4-4-4-13, Bryant 5-8-8-8, Anderson 9-9-9-9-0.

Totals 28-41 29-27-22

UTAH: Benoit 13-24-4, Malone 10-17-12-34, Eaton 12-14-7, Stockton 6-11-5-16, J. Malone 7-14-14-14, Carter 6-9-4-6, Brown 3-5-9-14, Edwards 3-5-8-8, Anderson 6-6-0-8, Totals 36-71 48-23-22.

3-point shots—Portland 7-14 (Porter 4-4, Drexler 2-4, Algee 1-3), Utah 1-7 (Stockton 1-4, Benoit 0-1, K. Malone 0-1, Edwards 0-1).

Fouled out—Horn, Robinson—Portland 4 (Korbey 1), Utah 2 (K. Malone 2), Anderson—Portland 2 (Porter 2), Utah 2 (Stockton 1).

Total fouls—Portland 34, Utah 25. Technical fouls—Drexler 2, Williams 2, Robinson 2, Edwards 2, Malone 2, Benoit 2, Utah 2.

Portland (best defense), Utah (best offense), Pleasant fouls—Brown, Algee, Election—Drexler.

FOOTBALL

WFLA

Divisional

San Francisco 3 5 0 300 184 161
Los Angeles 3 5 1 250 178 193
Pittsburgh 3 5 0 300 150 207

North American East

Orlando 8 2 0 300 207 227
N.Y. Jets 8 2 0 300 284 238
Miami 8 2 0 300 175 234
Chicago 8 2 0 300 132 220

North American West

San Francisco 8 2 0 300 250 152
San Antonio 8 2 1 250 192 163
San Antonio 8 2 0 300 175 149

Attached division tie

Attached wild-card playoff berth

San Antonio 27, Ohio 24
Birmingham 27, Ohio 24
(End of Regular Season)

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Baltimore 27 18 419 1/2
Toronto 27 18 400 1/2
New York 27 19 348 3/2
Boston 27 19 323 4/2
Milwaukee 20 21 408 5/2
Detroit 19 24 442 7/2
Cleveland 14 30 318 13 1/2

West Division

Oakland 26 17 485 1/2
Chicago 27 17 375 1 1/2
Minnesota 27 19 348 3/2
Texas 25 21 408 5/2
California 26 22 476 5/2
Seattle 17 28 395 9 1/2
Kansas City 18 30 333 11 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

St. Louis 26 18 381 1/2
Pittsburgh 26 18 371 1/2
New York 26 19 358 1
Montreal 19 27 425 4 1/2
Philadelphia 19 23 425 5 1/2
Chicago 12 23 427 6 1/2

West Division

San Francisco 24 18 371 1/2
Cincinnati 22 20 354 2
San Diego 21 21 323 2
Atlanta 20 26 444 5 1/2
Los Angeles 17 22 425 5 1/2
Houston 18 25 419 6 1/2

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia 6-0
Boston 5-0
Detroit 4-0
Cleveland 3-0
Toronto 2-0
New York 1-0
Chicago 1-0
Minnesota 1-0
Texas 1-0
California 1-0
Seattle 1-0
Kansas City 1-0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco 6-0
Cincinnati 5-0
San Diego 4-0
Atlanta 3-0
Los Angeles 2-0
Houston 1-0
Philadelphia 1-0
Pittsburgh 1-0
New York 1-0
Montreal 1-0
Chicago 1-0
Minnesota 1-0
Texas 1-0
California 1-0
Seattle 1-0
Kansas City 1-0

CYCLING

Giro d'Italia

Rossini Monday in the second stage of the Tour of Italy, 198 kilometers (124.3 miles) from Genoa to Livorno. Stage 1: Enrico Lunati, Italy, four hours, 48 minutes, 12 seconds; 2. Marco Costantini, Italy, same time; 3. Fabrizio Portinari, Italy, 5:12.4; 4. Wladimir Sazonov, Italy, 5:12.5; 5. Silvio Martinelli, Italy, 5:12.6; 6. Dipolomir Abdulov, Uzbekistan, 5:12.7; 7. Francesco Simon, France, 5:12.8; 8. Giovanni Sironi, Italy, 5:12.9; 9. Bruno Bini, Switzerland, 5:12.10; 10. Christian Henn, Germany, 5:12.11.

Overall standings: 1. Thierry Marie, France, 4 hours, 58 minutes, 40 seconds; 2. Rolf Sörensen, Denmark, 4:59:40; 3. Michael Indurain, Spain, 5:00:00; 4. Gianni Bordin, Italy, 5:00:10; 5. J. Garcia, Spain, 5:00:20; 6. J. Garcia, Spain, 5:00:30; 7. J. Garcia, Spain, 5:00:40; 8. J. Garcia, Spain, 5:00:50; 9. J. Garcia, Spain, 5:01:00; 10. J. Garcia, Spain, 5:01:10.

TENNIS

French Open

FIRST ROUND

Men's singles

Moslem Larsson, Sweden, def. Alberto Berasategui, Spain, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Goran Prijs, Croatia, def. Richey Reneberg, U.S., 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4; Jim Courier (1), U.S., def. Niclas Kroon, Sweden, 7-6 (7-2), 6-4, 6-2; Thomas Muster, Austria, def. Costas Panagiotou, Brazil, 6-4, 6-4, 5-7; Thierry Gauthier, France, def. Haroldo Da La Pena, Argentina, 6-1, 1-4, 6-4, 7-5; Marcus Norrman, Germany, def. Jason Stoltenberg, Australia, 7-6 (7-1), 7-6 (4-1), 6-3.

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ART BUCHWALD

Mother-Father's Day

WASHINGTON — It took some time for the presidential candidates to get down to discussing substantive issues, but at last they did it. Vice President Dan Quayle attacked TV's Murphy Brown for having a baby boy on television out of wedlock.

I have suspected that Dan Quayle watched a lot of television. As a matter of fact I always picture him playing Chance, the leading character in the Peter Sellers movie "Being There."



Life as it really is in America is a far cry from the way Dan Quayle sees it from his golf clubhouse veranda. In his world, children have both mothers and fathers. The fathers take their sons fishing and hunting and play basketball with them and help them with their homework.

But it doesn't always work out that way. Let's start with creation. Many unmarried males in just one magic moment impregnate the female's egg, and then take off as soon as they hear she is going to have a baby (none of these males, by the way, are Republicans). Other fathers, who are married to the mother, disappear after their mischief because parenting isn't their bag.

Besides all this there are divorce

cases where the mother gets the children and the father gets the car. Whether Dan Quayle likes it or not, the mother has no choice but to take on three roles — breadwinner, mother and father. Most women can handle the mothering role and many can deal with the breadwinning tasks. It is the fathering that presents difficulties, as Murphy Brown will find out some day if the series runs that long.

For example, when a kid is naughty the mother can't say, "Wait until your father comes home. He'll deal with you." Kids from single households can be cruel when someone is disciplining them. They say things like, "If my Dad was here he would let me go to the movies at 11 o'clock tonight."

Without fathers in the house mothers must double up on duties such as attending Little League baseball games, driving their children hither and yon, and even going out into the streets with clenched fists to beat up the kids who beat up hers. These duties ordinarily are reserved for the Quayle-Bush father who in real life isn't there.

Most of the single parents — read mothers — do not live in a nice neighborhood such as Murphy Brown's and the pressure to keep their kids out of trouble gets heavy. Dan Quayle's answer to the single mother problem is for the fathers to take some responsibility. He wants them to pull themselves up by their own bootstraps and to straighten up and fly right and, if need be, join the National Guard.

It's a great idea — simplistic, but great. Until the fathers get the Bush-Quayle message, however, the single mothers are going to have to do it alone.

It would be a perfect universe if every family had a father and mother and they all lived happily ever after. So far it doesn't look as if that day will come — at least not before the November election.

If President Bush wanted to do something practical about the situation, he might declare that on Father's Day the American people honor the mothers who are doing the father's job. Bush could do so much good if he presented a medal in the Rose Garden to recognize those mothers who also have to be fathers. It makes a lot more sense than having his puppy dog trash Murphy Brown.

Museum Recalls Lindbergh Flight

CANAAN, Maine — The crate that carried Charles A. Lindbergh's plane back to America after his historic trans-Atlantic crossing has opened as a museum here. Lindbergh took off in the Spirit of St. Louis on May 20, 1927, and completed the first solo New York-to-Paris flight more than 33 hours later. The plane is at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Photos, news clippings and off-beat relics will be displayed at the museum inside the plain, wooden crate — no larger than a boxcar.

Half Cult Figure, Half Recording Star

By Mike Zwerin International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Garland Jeffries maintains a viable career somewhere between bits and a cult. Neither extreme attracts him all that much. It depends on definitions anyway. He only wants to reach a maximum number of people with minimum compromise. Oh, is that all?

His quiet fusion of rock, reggae and the blues is memorable enough to keep his name and records in people's minds. Except when he doesn't make any records. If you had mentioned his name a year or two ago, you would probably have heard a response like, "Whatever happened to?" His most recent album, "Don't Call Me Buckwheat" (BMG) comes after eight years of silence.

Although he's had his share of hits — "Matador," "Escape Artist," "El Salvador" — "Escape" doesn't sell pop records. Neither, you would think, does angst. But Jeffries proves that coherent songs by an artist with an intelligent perspective that reveal insights on an important subject still have an audience.

"Welcome to the world of black and white / Welcome to the world of love and hate."

Of mixed black, white and Puerto Rican blood, he grew up beige with blue eyes in Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, "the only one who looked like me in the neighborhood." No way could he avoid preoccupation with race, as he sings, "You're Spanish, passing and pretending you're white."

As a performer he's classified as rock, and a black man in the rock bins is lonely. Vernon Reid of Living Colour, in a similar position, keeps Jeffries company on Buckwheat: "You can't judge a man / By look-in' at the marquee."

People you like tend to like Garland Jeffries, who has his definitions straight; it's a bunch you feel comfortable being part of. Anybody who writes songs "about the power of words" can't be all bad. He needs "a bottle of love." He pleads: "Don't call me Buckwheat / Don't call me eight ball / Don't call me jig jig jig jig / Don't call me Sembo / Cause it hurts."

The hurt, which used to play hide and seek in and out of his material, is now right out in the open from beginning to end. Buckwheat is a "theme" album about racism: "When you cross that color line / Better take care / You're gonna get your share." Stevie Wonder, Marvin Gaye and Jeffries himself have already produced powerful material on the subject, but not album length and not with such searing subjectivity. It must be difficult to remain so vulnerable throughout a 52-minute CD without getting aggressive or sounding like a complainer or an exhibitionist: "Father



After eight years of silence, Garland Jeffries has returned with an album.

of cool, mother of pearl / Never too black to blush to pick up a white girl." (He is married to a white woman.)

He's tired of being left "standing in the cold" by a yellow taxi cab passing him by and stopping on the next corner to pick up a white guy. He refuses to "play the victim" any more — he's going to lift himself up "just like a dancer now" and put an end to this "self-fulfilling prophecy. . . . Give it up and kick it out / Lift yourself up and you find the answer."

His biography would be, if not complete, coherent and honest by merely continuing to lift lines from the album, which features everybody's favorite reggae rhythm team, Sly Dunbar and Robbie Shakespeare. (Michael Brecker and Bernard Purdie also make appearances.) The pain and hate in the material on the table

is tempered by love and hope thanks to the chemistry of the good try, to the optimism inherent in the reggae beat and to Jeffries' quiet texture. (He sometimes sounds like Mick Jagger, which makes him a black man who sounds like a white man imitating a black man. Who's the victim?)

Jeffries would rather perform two shows in a theater with good acoustics and friendly vibrations like the Olympia than one big one in an arena. Early the morning after his Olympia concert (only one this time, he doesn't have that choice yet), we talked while driving to airport. He said that certain questions had been more painful to think through than others. Malcolm X, for example: "I was afraid of Malcolm / Just like any white man / Between the powder of the talcum / And the color of a black man / Fee fi fo fum."

The woman at the Air France counter recognized him. "It's nice to feel wanted," he grinned.

He traces his singing career back to PS 254 in Brooklyn, where he frequently broke into song for his mostly Irish and Italian classmates. He was brought up a church-going Catholic, the only person of color in his church: "My parents made me go, but they were sleeping Sunday morning. That was the way it worked. I was a little kid like every other little kid except that I was different."

When he was admitted to Syracuse University, he became the first college student in his family. He learned to speak fluent Italian studying Renaissance painting in Florence. Back in New York, he began to write songs about "my preoccupation with escaping pain."

"I can handle my pain now. I am no longer paralyzed by loneliness."

Taking so long to prepare this album was a "blessing in disguise." It took two years to recover from the commercial failure of his previous album. "I wasn't aware of a lot of things until I did an enormous amount of — I don't want to call it research but I guess that's what it is — for this record. The journey was as valuable as the album itself."

Being afraid of Malcolm X "just like any white man" was not easy to accept, let alone write about. "Spanish Blood," about denying his color and trying to pass for white, involved five doses and three different melodies. He became raw, easily touched and disturbed. Seeing "Birth of a Nation" made an enormous impact, as did reading James Weldon Johnson's novel, "Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man" (published anonymously in 1912).

"The process," he says, was "cathartic, therapeutic, but it wasn't a purging. It was slowly unfolding, not explosive." Listening to the songs reflects that process. The line "Godfather dollars from everyone on pain street" stays quietly in the mind, poetic more than a call for revolution. And "No more guns and roses / No more police and firehouses" is, after only, only about a rock band.

Here, however, he quietly explodes (he even explodes quietly): "I'll take it to the end with this. Guns N' Roses are anti-Semitic, anti-black, xenophobic, right-wing. Their consistency is so large, it demands attention. It's important to put out there. But it's also important to say that recently it appears that Ad Rose as an individual is trying to change. He's trying to mend his fences, he's tacking it as an individual, not a career move; he's doing some rethinking. This is important because if it's true, there seems to be some hope for a better future."

PEOPLE

Wanted: A Real Kid.

To Be a Movie Menace

The search is on for a "real kid" to play 5-year-old Dennis the Menace opposite Walter Matthau's comradely Mr. Wilson. The movie producer John Hughes said he doesn't want another McCaughey Calkins, whom he made famous in "Home Alone." "I don't want somebody who has learned how to act yet," Hughes said. "I want a kid who's learned how to be a kid. We'll take care of the rest." Warner Bros. is asking boys 5 to 7 to submit videotapes up to five minutes long with a photo. "It would be much easier for us to get a small 9-year-old," says Hughes. "You'd get a lot more hours out of the day, you'd get someone who could stand to script changes wouldn't take an hour, but you'd lose the charm." The movie is based on Hank Ketchum's cartoon about the mischievous boy with the blond cowlick. Release is set for 1993.

Freddie Mercury, who died of AIDS in November, left an estate of more than \$2 million (\$14.3 million), according to his will. Most of the estate went to Mercury's former girlfriend Mary Maas. His widow said he left smaller bequests to his sister, parents and friends. Mercury, the former lead singer of the rock group Queen, donated large amounts of money to AIDS research during his life.

Spike Lee has a seat on the board of trustees at his alma mater, Morehouse College in Atlanta. The filmmaker graduated from the all-male, predominantly black liberal arts college in 1979 and went on to film school in New York. Leroy Kelle, the president of Morehouse, said that Lee was named to the board because of "his strong commitment to improving the lives and lifestyles of our young people." Lee's films include "Do the Right Thing," "Mo' Better Blues" and the forthcoming "Malcolm X."

Camille O. Cosby, the wife of Bill Cosby, has received a doctoral degree in education from the University of Massachusetts. Her dissertation topic was the influence of television imagery on the self-perception of young black Americans. Cosby was in the audience to watch his wife accept her sheepskin with 600 other doctoral and master's degree recipients.

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